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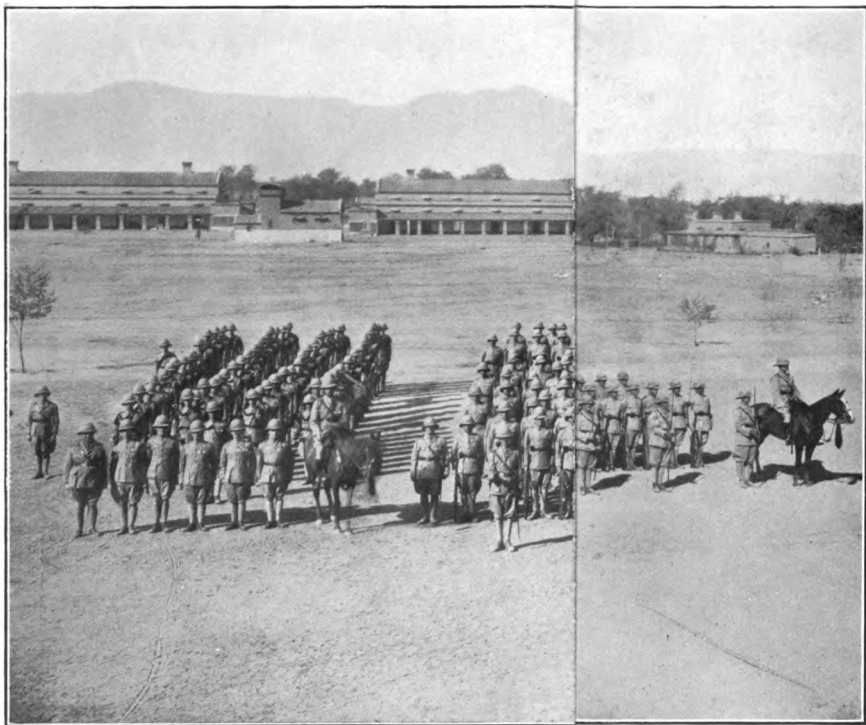
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1817

ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

[R. B. Holmes & Co.



THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1926.

(THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJOR H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.

London
71 ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1.
1927

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1926

Made and Printed in Great Britain by
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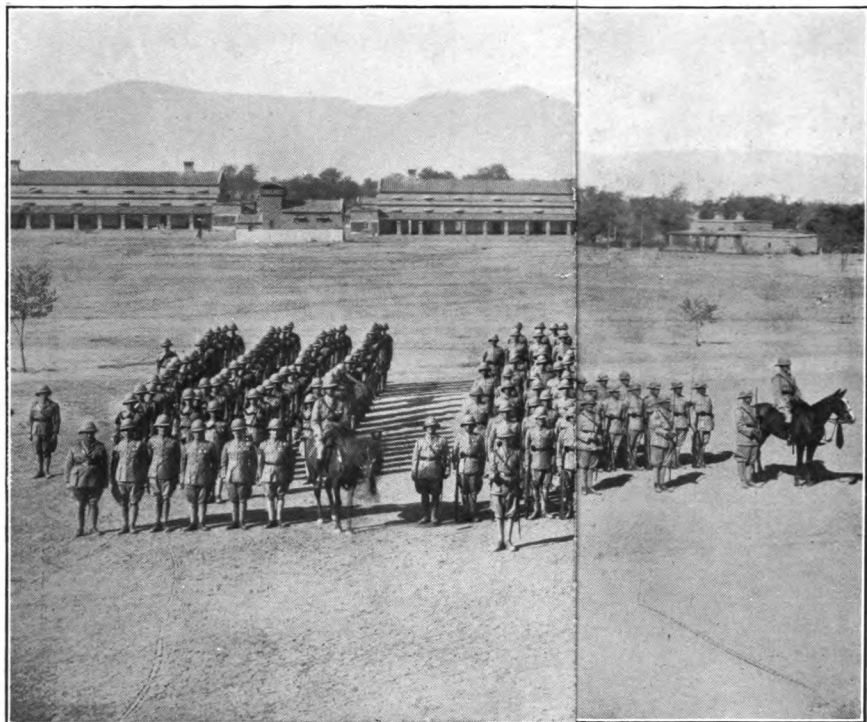
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.

President.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, *K.G.*, etc., Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade.

Committee, 1927.

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Lieut.-General *Sir* R. B. STEPHENS, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*

Ex-officio.

The Colonels Commandant of the Regiment.

The Officers Commanding the Regular Battalions of the Regiment.

The Hon. Editor of THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE (Major H. G. PARKYN, *O.B.E.*).

The Hon. Secretary of The Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point (Major O. C. DOWNES, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*).

The Chairman of The Rifle Brigade Association (Lieut.-Colonel W. G. PIGOTT, *O.B.E.*).

Secretary.

Major W. H. DAVIES.

Office.

71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.

Tel. : Victoria 2116.

JANUARY, 1927.

1 S —

2 S —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmand Expedition).

3 M —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CACABELOS (Retreat to CORUNNA). Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert.

4 Tu —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at FUTTEGURH (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 27 hours' actual marching in 4 days.

5 W —1809.—1st Bn. covered retirement at SANTA MARIA DE CONSTANTINO (Retreat to CORUNNA).

6 Th —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of Boer attack on LADYSMITH; casualties: 8 officers and 55 other ranks.

7 F —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD (Indian Mutiny).

8 S —1812.—1st Bn. engaged at storming of FORT SAN FRANCISCO (**Ciudad Rodrigo**). 1815.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on lines of NEW ORLEANS (Expedition to New Orleans); casualties: 7 officers and 105 other ranks.

9 S —

10 M —1809.—1st Bn. engaged in rearguard action at BETANZOS (Retreat to CORUNNA).

11 Tu —1819.—213 Riflemen on disbandment of 3rd Bn. transferred to 2nd Bn. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near KEI RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 W —

13 Th —1814.—Detachments of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged outside ANTWERP (Expeditions to Bergen-op-Zoom).

14 F —

15 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA RIVER (Indian Mutiny).

16 S —1809.—Battle of **Corunna**. 1st Bn. engaged; casualties during retreat: 3 officers and 170 other ranks.

JANUARY.

- 17 M**—1800.—Orders issued for formation of “**EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN**” at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.) Camel Corps at Battle of **ABU KLEA** (Sudan Campaign).
- 18 Tu**—1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be named “**The 95th or Rifle Regiment.**”
- 19 W** —1812.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Storming of **Ciudad Rodrigo** ; casualties : 6 officers and 55 other ranks. 1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps at action of **EL GUBAT** (Sudan Campaign).
- 20 Th**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of sortie from **MONTE VIDEO** (Expedition to South America).
- 21 F** —1809.—2nd Bn. embarked at Vigo at end of Corunna Campaign.
- 22 S** —1862.—Title of “**THE PRINCE CONSORT’S OWN**” bestowed on the Regiment by **QUEEN VICTORIA**.
- 23 S** —
- 24 M** —1812.—Major-General Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The Regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in the campaign in Portugal and Spain, 1808–12.)
- 25 Tu**—1879.—4th Bn. reached Chunar (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 26 W** —
- 27 Th**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition (Burma).
- 28 F** —1879.—4th Bn. reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 S** —
- 30 S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on **RAMGUNGA RIVER** (Indian Mutiny).
- 31 M** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **AMOAFUL** (Ashantee); casualties : 3 officers and 6 other ranks.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 **Tu**—1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 2 **W** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at assault and capture of **MERXEM** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 3 **Th** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged at Storming of **Monte Video** ; casualties : 3 officers and 29 other ranks. 1918.—10th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 30 officers and 499 other ranks.
- 4 **F** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, **Ashantee**.
- 5 **S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of **COOMASSIE**, **Ashantee**, 1873-4. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of **Vaal Krantz** (S. Africa) ; casualties : 5 officers and 78 other ranks.
- 6 **S** —
- 7 **M** —1814.—Detachments 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at French sortie from **ANTWERP** (Expedition to Bergen-op-Zoom).
- 8 **Tu** —
- 9 **W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 **Th**—
- 11 **F** —1847.—1st Bn. engaged on **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 **S** —
- 13 **S** —
- 14 **M** —1916.—3rd Bn. engaged in German attack **HOOGE AREA** (Action of the **BLUFF**) ; casualties : 2 officers and 158 other ranks.
- 15 **Tu**—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 **W** —1816.—“The **95th or Rifle Regiment**” taken out of the Line and styled the “**Rifle Brigade.**”

FEBRUARY.

- 17 Th**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the NIVE ; commencement of campaign of the Pyrenees.
- 18 F** —1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of MONTE CHRISTO (S. Africa); casualties : 2 officers and 27 other ranks.
- 19 S** —1820.—F.M. The Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief vice Sir David Dundas.
- 20 S** —
- 21 M** —
- 22 Tu**—1810.—LIGHT DIVISION formed under Craufurd.
- 23 W** —1900.—1st Bn. and Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) engaged on TUGELA RIVER (S. Africa).
- 24 Th**—1900.—Action on TUGELA RIVER continued ; casualties : 4 officers and 48 other ranks.
- 25 F** —
- 26 S** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at the Passage of the GAVE DU PAU (Pyrenees), Peninsula War.
- 27 S** —1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Battle of **Orthes**. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged at Action of PIETERS HILL ; casualties : 2 officers and 66 other ranks.
- 28 M** —1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. 1st Bn.'s casualties during relief operations : 15 officers and 178 other ranks. 2nd Bn.'s casualties during **Defence of Ladysmith** (from 1 Nov. 1899) : 13 officers and 152 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 1 Tu—**
- 2 W** —1896.—Rifle Company Mounted Infantry (Detachments 2nd and 4th Bns.) embarked for Matabele War.
- 3 Th—**
- 4 F —**
- 5 S** —1811.—Battle of **Barossa**. 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 95 other ranks.
- 6 S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 7 M** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. Riflemen mounted behind 1st Royal Dragoons (Peninsula War).
- 8 Tu**—1916.—16th Bn. disembarked at Havre. 1917.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to Lieut. G. Cates for gallantry in trenches on this date.
- 9 W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** (Indian Mutiny).
- 10 Th**—1915.—2nd Bn. engaged in **Battle of Neuve Chapelle** (lasted till 13th); casualties: 12 officers and 367 other ranks.
- 11 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **Lucknow** (Indian Mutiny).
- 12 S** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in combat of the **REDINHA** (Peninsula War); casualties: 2 officers and 13 other ranks. 1915.—2nd Bn. **V.C.** awarded to C.S.M. H. Daniels and A/Cpl. Noble for gallantry in the Battle of **NEUVE CHAPELLE**.
- 13 S —**
- 14 M —**
- 15 Tu**—1915.—4th Bn. engaged in Action of **St. Eloi** (Ypres Area); casualties: 10 officers and 93 other ranks.
- 16 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE** (Indian Mutiny).
- 17 Th**—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of Second Siege of **Badajoz**.
- 18 F** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at **PONTE DA MURCELLA** (Peninsula War).
- 19 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at **BARBA DEL PUERCO** (Peninsula War); casualties: 1 officer and 22 other ranks.

MARCH.

- 20 S** —1814.—Action of **TARBES** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th or Rifle Regiment unaided by other British troops; casualties: 12 officers and 81 other ranks.
- 21 M** —1918.—**The First Battles of the Somme** began (lasted till 5 April). 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 16th Bns. heavily engaged; casualties: 3rd Bn., 21 March to 5 April, 23 officers and 410 other ranks.
- 22 Tu**—
- 23 W** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from **SEVAS-TOPOL**. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **KOORSEE** near Lucknow (Indian Mutiny). 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **PARGNY** on River **SOMME**; casualties: 5 officers and about 60 other ranks. 3rd Bn. engaged in rearguard action of **FALVY BRIDGE** on River **SOMME**.
- 24 Th**—1881.—4th Bn. started on Wazir Expedition from Rawal Pindi. 1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 2nd Bn. heavily engaged near **MORCHAIN** (River **SOMME**); casualties: 11 officers and about 300 other ranks.
- 25 F** —
- 26 S** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at Storming of **FORT PICURINA, BADAJOZ**. 3rd Bn. was the first unit in.
- 27 S** —
- 28 M** —1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 1st Bn. heavily engaged in front of **FAMPOUX**; casualties: 5 officers and 159 other ranks, 3rd Bn. engaged at **VRELY**.
- 29 Tu**—1918.—**First Battles of the Somme**. 12th Bn. captured village of **MEIZERES** (S.E. of Amiens) in a counter-attack; casualties: (29th–31st) 19 officers and 430 other ranks.
- 30 W** —1917.—2nd, 10th and 11th Bns. engaged, during German withdrawal, in front of **DESSART WOOD** (N.E. of Peronne). These 3 Bns. attacked in line, 2nd on the right, 10th Bn. in centre, 11th Bn. on left.
- 31 Th**—1926.—1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own), allied to the Regiment.

APRIL.

- 1 F** —1800.—First parade of "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" at Horsham. 1855.—3rd Bn. raised for the 2nd time, at Haslar. 1925.—The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry allied to the Regiment.
- 2 S** —1801.—Battle of **Copenhagen**. Riflemen engaged in H.M.S. "St. George" (Lord Nelson's flagship); casualties: 1 officer and 8 other ranks.
- 3 S** —1811.—1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged in action near **SABUGAL** (Peninsula War).
- 4 M** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack near **GOUZEAUCOURT** (N.E. of **PERONNE**); casualties: 2 officers and 33 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917). 11th Bn. engaged near **HAVRINCOURT** in capture of position afterwards known as "Greenjacket Ridge"; casualties: 6 officers and 115 other ranks (German withdrawal, 1917).
- 5 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. and 200 Sikhs.
- 6 W** —1812.—Storming of **Badajoz**. 8 Cos. of 1st Bn., 2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. and 5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. engaged; casualties: 23 officers and 263 other ranks. 1815.—Honour **Peninsula** awarded Regiment.
- 7 Th**—
- 8 F** —
- 9 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras** began (lasted till 16 May). 1st Bn. heavily engaged and captured the **HYDERABAD REDOUBT**, 6,000 yards beyond German front line and the farthest point of the British advance; casualties: 9 officers and 229 other ranks (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**, 1917). 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on line of River **SCARPE-MERCATEL** (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**THE BATTLES OF THE LYS** began (lasted till 29th).
- 10 S** —1814.—Battle of **Toulouse**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 40 other ranks.
- 11 M** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged in attack on **FEUCHY Line** (1st Battle of the **SCARPE**). 1918.—**The Battles of the LYS**. 16th Bn. engaged in attack on **WYTSCHAETE RIDGE** (Battle of **MESSINES**, 1918).
- 12 Tu**—
- 13 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE** (Indian Mutiny).

APRIL.

- 14 Th**—1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 3rd Bn. engaged at capture of LIEVIN (Lens Area. Battle of VIMY RIDGE). 1918.—**The Battles of the Lys.** 1st Bn. engaged along LA BASSEE Canal near ROBEQ (Defence of HINGES RIDGE).
- 15 F** —1917.—Co. of 3rd Bn. entered outskirts of LENS; casualties: 2 officers, 40 other ranks.
- 16 S** —
- 17 S** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 18 M** —1863.—General Sir G. Brown appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Lord Seaton. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES (Battle of BETHUNE).
- 19 Tu**—
- 20 W** —1855.—Rifle pits at SEVASTOPOL manned and held by volunteers from 1st Bn.
- 21 Th**—1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in capture of GONNELIEU (Cambrai-Peronne Area. German withdrawal); casualties: 5 officers and 60 other ranks.
- 22 F** —1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle pits, SEVASTOPOL. **V.C.** awarded to Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston and MacGregor for gallantry on this occasion. 1915.—**The Battles of Ypres** began (lasted till 25 May). 1st and 4th Bns. engaged. 1918.—the Battles of the Lys. 1st Bn. engaged near HINGES in successful attack, securing the LA BASSEE Canal; casualties: 7 officers and 112 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Sergt. Woodall for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 S** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at defence of Bridge of MARIALVA (Peninsula War) and again on the 27th. 1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 13th Bn. engaged at 2nd Battle of the SCARPE.
- 24 S** —1915.—4th Bn. Battle of ST. JULIEN.
- 25 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in GOGRA JUNGLE (Indian Mutiny).
- 26 Tu**—
- 27 W** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged in 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva (Peninsula War).
- 28 Th**—
- 29 F** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War).
- 30 S** —

MAY.

- 1 S**—1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted Captain in 1st Bn. 1918.—16th Bn. reduced to cadre strength during the month and employed in training American troops till the Armistice.
- 2 M** —
- 3 Tu**—1915.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. heavily engaged in German attack YPRES Area. "A" Co. successfully resisted attack from 4 a.m. till dusk with only 1 officer and 3 other ranks able to fire from noon onwards (Battle of ST. JULIEN). 1917.—**The Battles of Arras,** 1917. 1st Bn. engaged in attack on CHEMICAL WORKS, ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE, lasted till 12th).
- 4 W** —1809.—3rd Bn. raised for first time by transfer of over 1,000 Riflemen from 1st and 2nd Battalions.
- 5 Th**—1811.—Battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.** 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 16 other ranks. 1919.—13th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 24 officers and 731 other ranks.
- 6 F** —1805.—2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury by draft of 21 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 7 Buglers and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.
- 7 S** —1843.—The Reserve Battalion of 6 Cos. formed at Dover. 1915.—4th Bn. Battle of FREZENBERG.
- 8 S** —1918.—**V.C.s** awarded to Sergeant W. Gregg and Riflemen W. Beesley, 13th Bn., for gallantry on patrol near BUCQUOY (Bapaume-Arras Area).
- 9 M** —1915.—**BATTLE OF AUBERS RIDGE.** 2nd Bn. heavily engaged in attack on FROMELLES; casualties: all Company officers except 2 and 628 other ranks.
- 10 Tu**—
- 11 W** —1917.—**The Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged at capture of CHEMICAL WORKS and Station Buildings at ROEUX (3rd Battle of the SCARPE); casualties (since 3rd): 8 officers and 195 other ranks.

MAY.

- 12 Th**—1811.—Portions of all 3 Bns. engaged near ESPEGA (Peninsula War).
- 13 F** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR (Indian Mutiny).
- 14 S** —1890.—Lee Metford Magazine Rifles issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 S** —
- 16 M** —
- 17 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 W** —
- 19 Th**—
- 20 F** —1915.—7th and 8th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 21 S** —1915.—9th Bn. disembarked at Boulogne.
- 22 S** —
- 23 M** —
- 24 Tu**—1915.—4th Bn. Battle of BELLEWAARDE.
- 25 W** —
- 26 Th**—
- 27 F** —1812.—All 3 Bns. of Regiment reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 S** —1880.—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1919.—12th Bn. disbanded: casualties in dead since raised: 27 officers and 745 other ranks.
- 30 M** —1919.—11th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 18 officers and 603 other ranks.
- 31 Tu**—

JUNE.

- 1 W** —1881.—Honours **Afghanistan** and **Ali Musjid** conferred on Regiment for Afghan War of 1878-9.
- 2 Th**—1902.—End of S. African War.
- 3 F** —
- 4 S** —1856.—1st Bn. left for England at end of Crimean War ; casualties sustained in all ranks : 113 killed, 342 wounded and sick, 353 invalided.
- 5 S** —
- 6 M** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant" used since the Regiment was first raised changed to that of Ensign.
- 7 Tu**—1917.—3rd Bn. engaged at **Battle of Messines** (lasted till 14th) ; casualties : 2 officers and 45 other ranks.
- 8 W** —1919.—16th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 20 officers and 635 other ranks.
- 9 Th**—1854.—Minié Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 F** —
- 11 S** —
- 12 S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged near the **HORMUZA** (Peninsula War).
- 13 M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **NAWABGUNGE** (Indian Mutiny) ; casualties : 1 officer and 15 other ranks.
- 14 Tu**—
- 15 W** —
- 16 Th**—1815.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS** ; casualties : 5 officers and 59 other ranks.
- 17 F** —

JUNE.

- 18 S** —1815.—Battle of **Waterloo**. All 3 Bns. engaged ; casualties : 1st Bn. (6 Cos.), 15 officers and 144 other ranks ; 2nd Bn. (6 Cos.), 14 officers and 113 other ranks ; 3rd Bn. (2 Cos.), 5 officers and 39 other ranks. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in the first attack on **THE REDAN** (**SEVASTOPOL**) ; casualties : 5 officers and 122 other ranks. 1919.—7th Bn. disbanded ; casualties in dead since raised : 21 officers and 505 other ranks.
- 19 S** —
- 20 M** —1858.—Short Rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 Tu**—1813.—Battle of **Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the first gun and 3 days later the last gun of the French Army.
- 22 W** —
- 23 Th**—1813.—Pursuit of French after Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged at **ECHARRI-ARANEZ**. Riflemen were mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 F** —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged near **LA CUENCA** (Peninsula War).
- 25 S** —
- 26 S** —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Bt.-Major The Hon. H. Clifford, Bt.-Major C. T. Bourchier, Captain W. J. Cunninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles (Indian Mutiny). 1917.—1st Bn. inspected on service in France by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.
- 28 Tu**—1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 W** —1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 Th**—1926.—The Durban Light Infantry allied to the Regiment.

JULY.

- 1 F** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme** began (lasted to 18 Nov.). 1st Bn. heavily engaged; casualties: 1st Bn., 23 officers and over 400 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 5 officers and 128 other ranks.
- 2 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at PASSO CHICO and drove Spaniards into Buenos Ayres (Expedition to South America); casualties: 1 officer and 25 other ranks.
- 3 S** —1809.—“The Light Brigade” formed under Major-General R. Craufurd, consisting of 1st Bn., the 43rd and 52nd Regiments, at Vallada (Peninsula War).
- 4 M** —1916.—16th Bn. engaged in attack on German position near FESTU-BERT; casualties: 10 officers and 107 other ranks.
- 5 Tu** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack on BUENOS AYRES; casualties: 11 officers and 238 other ranks. 1915.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position near BOESINGHE; casualties: 9 officers and 246 other ranks.
- 6 W** —1916.—**V.C.** awarded to Bt.-Major W. La T. Congreve, D.S.O., M.C., for gallantry, 6–20 July.
- 7 Th** —1815.—British Army entered Paris after Waterloo. 2nd Bn. was the first unit to enter the city.
- 8 F** —
- 9 S** —1915.—16th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 10 S** —1916.—**Battles of the Somme.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack near POZIERES (BATTLE OF ALBERT); casualties: 20 officers and 380 other ranks.
- 11 M** —1856.—2nd Bn. landed in England on return from Crimean War; casualties sustained in other ranks, 132 killed, 353 died of disease and 574 wounded.
- 12 Tu** —
- 13 W** —
- 14 Th** —
- 15 F** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at SANTA BARBARA (Peninsula War)
1922 —3rd Bn. disbanded on reduction of Army.
- 16 S** —

JULY.

- 17 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. landed in England at end of Peninsula War.
- 18 M** —
- 19 Tu**—1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the GUARENA River (Peninsula War).
- 20 W** —
- 21 Th**—
- 22 F** —1812.—Battle of **Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. slightly engaged. 1915.—10th and 11th Bns. disembarked at Boulogne. 12th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 23 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. engaged on the TORMES River (Peninsula War).
- 24 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at the combat of THE COA ; casualties 12 officers and 66 other ranks (Peninsula War).
- 25 M** —
- 26 Tu**—
- 27 W** —1809.—The Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Th**—1809.—BATTLE OF TALAVERA. The Light Brigade started at dawn on its famous forced march to Talavera.
- 29 F** —1809.—The Light Brigade reached Talavera, having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1920.—1st Bn. at Baghdad (Arab Rebellion).
- 30 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. left England for the Walcheren Expedition, being brigaded with the 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1915.—7th, 8th and 9th Bns. heavily engaged near HOOGE in German attack with liquid fire. V.C. awarded posthumously to Lieut. S. C. Woodroffe for gallantry on this occasion. 13th Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 31 S** —1917.—The Battles of Ypres began (lasted till 10 Nov.). 2nd, 3rd and 16th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF PILKEM RIDGE. 2nd Bn. in attack on WESTHOEK RIDGE ; casualties : 16 officers and 300 other ranks. 3rd Bn. in attack on PASSCHENDAELE ; casualties : 7 officers and 227 other ranks. 16th Bn. in attack on the STEENBECK. 1924.—Battle honours (44) for Great War authorised, including Macedonia, 1915-18.

AUGUST.

- 1 M** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at Bridge of JANJI (Peninsula War).
- 2 Tu** —1868.—Field-Marshal Sir E. Blakeney, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 3 W** —1868.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir E. Blakeney. H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut. in the Regiment. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) of Mounted Infantry engaged at storming of MAKONI'S KRAAL (S. Africa). 1918.—8th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 47 officers and 624 other ranks. 9th Bn. disbanded; casualties in dead since raised: 36 officers and 735 other ranks.
- 4 Th** —1914.—Outbreak of War with Germany.
- 5 F** —
- 6 S** —
- 7 S** —1857.—2nd Bn. left Ireland for service in Indian Mutiny.
- 8 M** —1916.—1st Bn. engaged in German gas attack near YPRES; casualties: 9 officers and over 200 other ranks.
- 9 Tu** —1918.—1st Bn. engaged in German withdrawal on HINGES front (lasted till 21st); casualties: 7 officers and 94 other ranks.
- 10 W** —
- 11 Th** —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged at surrender of FLUSHING; casualties: 2 officers and 32 other ranks.
- 12 F** —1922.—4th Bn. disbanded on general reduction of the Army.
- 13 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. entered Madrid.
- 14 S** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged in attack on the STEENBECK.
- 15 M** —1808.—First affair of Peninsula War. 2nd Bn. attacked French piquets of OBIDOS; casualties: 3 officers and 7 other ranks. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 Tu** —1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack on ZONNEBEKE RIDGE (BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK, 1917); casualties: 5 officers and 140 other ranks. 11th Bn. engaged on the STEENBECK.
- 17 W** —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of Roleia; casualties: 3 officers and 47 other ranks.
- 18 Th** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd and 7th Bns. engaged in BATTLE OF DELVILLE WOOD. 3rd Bn.'s casualties (18th–21st): 15 officers and 266 other ranks. 7th Bn.'s casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.

AUGUST.

19 F —

20 S —

21 S —1808.—2 Cos. 1st and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Vimiera**.

22 M —1914.—1st Bn. arrived in France. 7th and 8th Bns. ordered to be formed.

23 Tu—1917.—**The Battles of Ypres**. 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at INVERNESS COPSE (PASSCHENDAELE Area). 1918.—**2nd Battles of the Somme**. 13th Bn. engaged at capture of **ACHET LE GRAND** and **BIHUCOURT** with 500 prisoners, 140 machine guns and 2 heavy guns (**BATTLE OF ALBERT**).

24 W —1884.—Rifle Company of Camel Corps formed for Nile Expedition by detachments from 2nd and 3rd Bns. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme**. 9th Bn. engaged in final clearing of **DELVILLE WOOD**. 13th Bn. engaged near **GUILLEMONT**.

25 Th—**Regimental Birthday**.—1800.—“The Rifle Corps” formally embodied under Colonel Coote Manningham. “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” landed at **FERROL**. 1813.—First Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1923.—2nd Bn. left Chanak for England.

26 F —1809.—Maj.-General Sir Coote Manningham, first Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of Corunna Campaign. 1914.—1st Bn. engaged at **Battle of Le Cateau**; casualties: 8 officers and 366 other ranks.

27 S —1865.—General Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack on **BERGENDAL** (S. Africa); casualties: 7 officers and 74 other ranks. **V.C.** awarded to Rifleman E. Durrant for gallantry on this occasion.

28 S —1865.—Field-Marshal Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir G. Brown.

29 M —1848.—1st Bn. engaged at action of **BOEM PLATZ** (S. Africa); casualties: 3 officers and 14 other ranks. 1918.—**The 2nd Battle of Arras**. 1st Bn. engaged at capture of **BOIS SOUFFLARD** and village of **ETERPIGNY** on River **SENSEE** (**BATTLE OF THE SCARPE**); casualties, 29th and 30th: 8 officers and over 200 other ranks.

30 Tu—1914.—9th Bn. ordered to be formed.

31 W —1809.—General Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**STORMING OF SAN SEBASTIAN**. 50 volunteers from all 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 2 officers and 24 other ranks. 2nd Bn. engaged at **DEFENCE OF THE BRIDGE OF VERA**; casualties: 5 officers and 71 other ranks.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **Th**—1882.—Honour **South Africa, 1851-2-3** conferred on Regiment.
1910.—Honour **Pyrenees** conferred on the Regiment for service in
1814. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 3rd Bn. engaged in Battle
of DELVILLE WOOD; casualties: 5 officers and 206 other ranks.
1924.—The WINNIPEG Rifles allied to the Regiment.

- 2 **F** —1898.—2nd Bn. engaged at Battle of **Khartoum.** 1918.—**The 2nd
Battles of Arras.** 1st Bn. engaged in the Battle of THE DROCOURT-
QUEANT LINE; casualties: 7 officers and over 200 other ranks.

- 3 **S** —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 10th and 11th Bns. engaged
in BATTLE OF GUILLEMONT. 16th Bn. engaged in attack N. of River
ANCRE; casualties: 16 officers and 446 other ranks (BATTLE OF
POZIERES RIDGE).

- 4 **S** —

- 5 **M** —1839.—Brunswick Rifle issued to Regiment in place of Baker Rifle.

- 6 **Tu**—1914.—BATTLE OF THE MARNE. 1st Bn. took part in commencement
of advance to the AISNE.

- 7 **W** —1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.

- 8 **Th**—1855.—Final attack on **Sevastopol.** 2nd Bn. engaged in attack
on THE REDAN; casualties: 10 officers and 160 other ranks. 1923.—
2nd Bn. arrived at SOUTHAMPTON from CHANAK.

- 9 **F** —

- 10 **S** —

- 11 **S** —

- 12 **M** —1914.—3rd Bn. disembarked at St. Nazaire. 1918.—**The Battles
of the Hindenburg Line.** 13th Bn. engaged in attack on TRESCAULT
SPUR (BATTLE OF HAVRINCOURT); casualties (11th-14th): 4 officers
and 136 other ranks.

- 13 **Tu**—1914.—BATTLE OF THE AISNE. 1st Bn. the first British Infan-
try unit to cross the River AISNE.

- 14 **W**—1809.—2nd Bn. returned from Walcheren Expedition, having lost
over 300 men from fever in 6 weeks and lost 133 more from effects
of the expedition after disembarkation.

SEPTEMBER.

- 15 Th**—1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 7th, 8th and 9th Bns. engaged at **BATTLE OF FLERS-COURCELETTE** (lasted till 22nd). Three Bns. of the Regiment attacked one behind the other for the first time since the action of **TARBES** in 1814.
- 16 F** —1810.—Retreat on **TORRES VEDRAS** commenced; Light Division left as Rearguard at **CELORICO**.
- 17 S** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
- 18 S** —1814.—3rd Bn., 5 Cos., embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition.
- 19 M** —
- 20 Tu**—1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Battle of the **Alma**. 2nd Bn. covered the advance; casualties: 1 officer and 49 other ranks. 1914.—10th and 11th Bns. ordered to be formed. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 16th Bn. engaged in attack near **BULGAR WOOD** (**BATTLE OF THE MENIN ROAD RIDGE**). **V.C.** awarded to Sergeant Burman for gallantry on this occasion.
- 21 W** —1914.—12th Bn. ordered to be formed.
- 22 Th**—1852.—Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 F** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice The Duke of Wellington.
- 24 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 S** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at **MACKENZIE'S FARM** (Crimea). 1915.—2nd, 9th and 12th Bns. engaged in subsidiary actions connected with the **BATTLE OF LOOS**; casualties: 2nd Bn., 9 officers and 242 other ranks (Action of **BOIS GRENIER**); 9th Bn., 6 officers and about 250 other ranks (2nd attack on **BELLEWAERDE**); 12th Bn., 7 officers and 322 other ranks (Action of **PIETRE**).
- 26 M** —
- 27 Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Battle of **Busaco**. 1922.—2nd Bn. embarked at Southampton for Constantinople (Chanak).
- 28 W** —
- 29 Th**—
- 30 F** —1876.—Major H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted Lieut.-Colonel to command 1st Bn., to date 27 September.

OCTOBER.

1 S —

2 S —1899.—2nd Bn. left Crete for South African War.

3 M —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS. Light Division formed Rear-guard at POMBAL.

4 Tu—1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack near POELCAPPELLE (BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE); casualties: 6 officers and 107 other ranks.

5 W —

6 Th—

7 F —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the forcing of the Pass of VERA; casualties: 9 officers and 192 other ranks (Peninsula War). 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 12th Bn. engaged in attack near MONTAUBAN; casualties: 8 officers and 226 other ranks.

8 S —

9 S —

10 M —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER (Peninsula War).

11 Tu—1918.—3rd Bn. engaged in attack on ST. AUBERT (CAMBRAI-VALENCIENNES Area); casualties: 9 officers and 179 other ranks.

12 W —1854.—V.C. awarded to Rifleman Wheatley for gallantry in trenches before SEVASTOPOL. 1917.—**The Battles of Ypres.** 1st Bn. engaged in fighting round POELCAPPELLE (FIRST BATTLE OF PASSCHENDAELE); casualties: 3 officers and 156 other ranks.

13 Th—1914.—BATTLE OF ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on BAILLEUL RIDGE. 1919.—1st Bn. arrived at Basrah, Mesopotamia.

14 F —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL (Lines of TORRES VEDRAS).

15 S —

16 S —1922.—2nd Bn. arrived at CHANAK.

OCTOBER.

17 M —

18 Tu—1914.—Battle of ARMENTIERES. 3rd Bn. engaged in attack on PERENCHIES. 1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st Bn. engaged in attack on LE TRANSLOY in conjunction with French (BATTLE OF LE TRANSLOY RIDGES); casualties: 8 officers and 250 other ranks.

19 W —1847.—Surrender of Chief Sandilli to 1st Bn. End of 1st Kaffir War.

20 Th—

21 F —

22 S —

23 S —1916.—**The Battles of the Somme.** 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in attack near LE TRANSLOY; casualties: 1st Bn., 5 officers and 117 other ranks; 2nd Bn., 8 officers and 300 other ranks. 1918.—BATTLE OF THE SELLE. 13th Bn. engaged in attack near BRIASTRE (CAMBRAI-SOLESMES Area).

24 M —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1918.—Battle of the SELLE. 1st Bn. engaged at crossing of River ECAILLON, near HASPRES (VALENCIENNES Area); casualties (since 20th): 6 officers and 122 other ranks.

25 Tu—1854.—Battle of BALACLAVA. 1st Bn. slightly engaged.

26 W —1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna.

27 Th—

28 F —1899.—1st Bn. left England for South African War.

29 S —1902.—1st Bn. landed in England from South African War.

30 S —1818.—2nd Bn. left France after $3\frac{1}{2}$ years with the Army of Occupation. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at LADYSMITH and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP.

31 M —1812.—Madrid evacuated. 1st and 2nd Bns. withdrew to SALAMANCA. 1914.—13th, 14th (R.) and 15th Bns. ordered to be formed.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 Tu**—1876.—Honour **Ashantee** conferred on Regiment for expedition of 1873-4. 1881.—Honours **South Africa 1846-7** conferred on the Regiment. 1899.—Siege of **LADYSMITH** began. 2nd Bn. formed part of garrison. 1918.—Battle of **VALENCIENNES**. 1st Bn. engaged near **PRESEAU** at crossing of River Rhonelle; casualties: 6 officers and 264 other ranks.
- 2 W** —1916.—2nd Bn. inspected on service by H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief.
- 3 Th**—
- 4 F** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, being the first time the Regiment served in India.
- 5 S** —Battle of **Inkerman**, 1855. 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; casualties: 6 officers and 88 other ranks.
- 6 S** —
- 7 M** —1914.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Havre.
- 8 Tu**—
- 9 W** —1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged at **OBSERVATION HILL, LADYSMITH**.
- 10 Th**—1813.—Battle of the **Nivelle**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 11 officers and 87 other ranks.
- 11 F** —1918.—Armistice. Great War.
- 12 S** —
- 13 S** —
- 14 M** —
- 15 Tu**—
- 16 W** —

NOVEMBER.

- 17 Th**—1917.—2nd Bn. during 2 days in trenches near PASSCHENDAELE lost 3 officers and 142 other ranks.
- 18 F** —1915.—4th Bn. left France for Salonika.
- 19 S** —
- 20 S** —1854.—1st Bn. engaged at the Rifle Pits, SEVASTOPOL; casualties: 1 officer and 26 other ranks. **V.C.s** awarded to Lieuts. Bouchier and Cunningham and French Medal to Colour-Sergeant Hicks, for gallantry on this occasion. 1917.—**Battle of Cambrai** (lasted till 3 December). 10th Bn. attacked RUE DES VIGNES; casualties during period: 15 officers and 396 other ranks. 11th Bn. captured LES RUES VERTES; casualties during period: 3 officers and 124 other ranks.
- 21 M** —1878.—4th Bn. engaged at Capture of **Ali Musjid**. 1899.—Honour **Burma** conferred on Regiment (for service 1885–7).
- 22 Tu**—
- 23 W** —1915.—**V.C.** awarded to Corporal Drake (8th Bn.) for gallantry on patrol work on this date.
- 24 Th**—
- 25 F** —1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban (S. African War). 1915.—4th Bn. landed at Salonika from France.
- 26 S** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH (Indian Mutiny).
- 27 S** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged at CAWNPORE, having marched 48½ miles from Futtehpore in 26 hours.
- 28 M** —1857.—6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in action at CAWNPORE.
- 29 Tu**—
- 30 W** — 1917.—10th, 11th and 12th Bns. engaged in German counter-attack at CAMBRAI.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **Th**—1925.—**MELBOURNE** University Rifles allied to the Regiment.
- 2 **F** —1917.—2nd Bn. engaged in attack N.E. of **PASSCHENDAELE** (**YPRES** Area); casualties: 10 officers and 114 other ranks.
- 3 **S** —
- 4 **§** —1877.—4th Bn. engaged at **SHERGASHA RIDGE**, Jowaki Expedition (**N.W. Frontier**).
- 5 **M** —1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **Tu**—1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at final battle of **CAWNPORE**; casualties: 1 officer and 20 other ranks. 1904.—Honours: **South Africa, 1899–1902. Defence of Ladysmith and Relief of Ladysmith** awarded.
- 7 **W** —1896.—2nd Bn. detachment of 1 officer and 25 other ranks embarked for Ashantee with “Special Service Corps.”
- 8 **Th**—
- 9 **F** —1813.—All 3 Bns. engaged at the passage of the **NIVE**.
- 10 **S** —1813.—Battle of the **Nive**. All 3 Bns. engaged; casualties: 1 officer and 84 other ranks.
- 11 **§** —1899.—2nd Bn. engaged in night sortie from **LADYSMITH**. Boer gun captured and destroyed; casualties: 4 officers and 52 other ranks.
- 12 **M** —
- 13 **Tu**—1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined **Karen Expedition** (**Burma**).
- 14 **W** —1861.—Field-Marshal **H.R.H. The Prince Consort**, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 15 **Th**—1861.—Field-Marshal **Lord Seaton** appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice **H.R.H. The Prince Consort**. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged at **BATTLE OF COLENSO**. **V.C.** awarded to Captain **W.N. Congreve** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 16 **F** —1901.—4th Bn. embarked at **Queenstown** for **South African War**.

DECEMBER.

17 S —

18 S —

19 M—1914.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on German position in PLOEG-STEERT WOOD ; casualties : 6 officers and 65 other ranks.

20 Tu—1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on 26 Oct., joined the 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Sahagun.

21 W—1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Sortie from Tarifa.

22 Th—1914.—4th Bn. disembarked at HAVRE.

23 F —

24 S —

25 S—1808.—Retreat to CORUNNA began. 1st Bn. on flank guard with Sir John Moore. 2nd Bn. on rearguard with Sir R. Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded.

26 M—1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA (Peninsula War). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH (Indian Mutiny), captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD (S. Africa).

27 Tu—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA (Indian Mutiny).

28 W—1808.—1st Bn. engaged at BENEVENTE (Retreat to Corunna). 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged before NEW ORLEANS (New Orleans Expedition).

29 Th—1857.—2nd Bn. engaged at capture of FORT ETRWAH (Indian Mutiny).

30 F —

31 S—1846.—1st Bn. engaged on KEI RIVER (S. Africa). 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on RAPTEE RIVER (Indian Mutiny). 1877.—4th Bn. engaged at forcing of BORI PASS (Jowaki Expedition, N.W. Frontier).

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OF

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(to 31 December 1926).

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION

PESHAWAR.

1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,

When we last wrote we were still feeling the effects of the Inter-Divisional Manœuvres. Early in the new year we were visited by a number of staff officers of the opposing force and we discovered that the Peshawar opinion that we had gained a glorious victory was curiously enough not shared by them. Anyway they said "Our side did get food and blankets every night, which was more than you did," and we were forced to agree that on peace manœuvres this was at least equally important as victory.

The new year was ushered in with the usual Proclamation Parade, and shortly afterwards we took into use on our helmets the new green patches with R.B. in black lettering.

On 14 January we held our Children's Christmas day party, which had been postponed owing to the outbreak of smallpox in the married families block. Luckily there were only two cases, but several families had to be segregated, and the whole battalion suffered from the determined efforts of the doctor to produce the necessary eruption on their arms.

The Christmas tree party, we hope, gave pleasure to all our guests. Major and Mrs. Ayers were as usual indefatigable in their efforts, and the officers showed

decided improvement in the "detail" of Nuts in May and other intricate manœuvres.

On 18 January the Brigade Commander carried out his annual inspection of the Battalion. It seems a pity that here, at any rate, the spectacle of officers showing their proper complement of training manuals, generally deficient in number and frequently hastily borrowed, is out of date.

Some of the less enthusiastic soldiers had hoped that the amount of money poured out on the Inter-Divisional Manœuvres might have exhausted the Divisional Grant, but this was apparently not so, and on the 26th we returned to our familiar haunts at Warsak; burned villages, attacked badmashes and went into perimeter camp till 2 February. We were very pleased to welcome Graham on our return, and less so to hear the elusive Harvey had got an extension of sick leave. On 5 February the M.G. Section under Rushbrooke went into camp at Akora for a M.G. Concentration, where the Commanding Officer and Follett later joined them for tactical exercises.

The District Point to Point was held on 22 February. The Battalion put in two teams, of which "B" Team, consisting of Hodson, Warren, Rushbrooke and Brush, won the cup, with "A" Team close up equal second.

The District Assault-at-Arms took place next day. The mile race furnished the unusual spectacle of three out of the five competitors in the final coming from the Battalion. Richardson won easily from Rifleman Upton, a much improved runner, who also ran well, and Corporal Norman won the Hurdles. The half mile was won by Rifleman Godden, who, unfortunately, leaves us this year. He, also, finished second in the quarter mile.

Unfortunately one of our team dropped the baton in the relay race, which put us out of the event.

The Battalion Buglers, as usual, gave an excellent display at the meeting.

Early in March Sergeant Onslow, who had distinguished himself at a previous course, was directed at very short notice to proceed to the Machine Gun School at Ahmednagar. This serious loss to the battalion will, we hope, be mitigated by the results he produces when we send him candidates to be trained.

About this date we "enjoyed" one of our usual scares. Some raiders at Campbellpore were suspected of attempting to regain their safety by crossing the Kohat Road. So first the C.O. and Company Commanders were taken out to inspect their proposed positions, next day a similar process was adopted with platoon commanders. This proved sufficient, as it was then decided they had either gone through or weren't coming.

About the middle of March Ayers and Mrs. Ayers to the great regret of everyone, left us for the leisured ease of civil life. They have settled near Ipswich and, we understand, are both worrying rather at not having enough to do. We shall expect shortly to see Ayers' name once more as a prize winner in a local Golf Tournament.

We were all gratified to hear about this time that the Battalion had been awarded the "Barrow" Cup awarded for all round efficiency to the best unit in the Peshawar District. It is open to question if such cups are advisable, but if they are for competition the right place for them is obviously with the Regiment.

In June Nugent gave up his job as instructor at the Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, but applied for

eight months' leave before doing so ; consequently we saw nothing of him, as he proceeded home to England, where he will remain until he joins the 2nd Battalion.

Cave went off in April on the Shaksgam Exploration Party. An account of his doings will be given elsewhere, but it is hoped *not* a photograph of him with a beard. Follett also departed to the Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, where he impressed everyone with his learning and returned with a brilliant report. He then took over command of the Brigade, which he held till November.

We were next turned out on the Mohmand Blockade Column and were critically inspected by the District Commander, apparently to his satisfaction.

Musketry started in March, and even then we only just got everyone through. Great rivalry was shown, and for the first three companies the best shot's score was beaten by a representative of the succeeding company, till Rifleman Osborne put up the fine shoot of 133 out of 140, which remained unbeatable. The results were a considerable improvement on last year.

In May we received intimation that the King of the Belgians had been pleased to award two medals to a selected N.C.O. and Rifleman of the guard found during his visit. Sergeant Munday and Rifleman Jones were the fortunate recipients.

The hot weather started later this year, but, to make up, July was about the worst month even the oldest of us can remember. Early in the month Curtis, who was suspected of nothing worse than a sore throat, was suddenly pronounced to have diphtheria complicated by heat stroke, and for some days gave us all great anxiety, but luckily got better and, after some months

in Kashmir, departed for England, where we hope he will complete his cure.

The relief of the Cherat detachment took place on 28 July by lorry and was attended by a bad accident, the lorry overturning over the Khud; Sergeant Norris and Riflemen Giles, Hurst, Hardy and Jarvis were all badly injured.

It is almost incredible that more men were not seriously hurt.

In September Harvey's extended and re-extended leave came to an end by his being posted to the 2nd Battalion. Newton also left us for the 100th Field Battery, which we believe he now commands. In his place we received Ward, who has soon become an efficient platoon commander.

There have been a great many changes in the Battalion this year, and, unfortunately, they are not yet finished. Prideaux-Brune after doing yeoman service in command of and as second-in-command of the Battalion, during the hot weather, has left us to join the 2nd Battalion. Hodson, Starkey, and Rushbrooke have gone to the Depôt, and Douglas, Shepherd-Cross and Edwardes have joined the Iraq Levies, and from all accounts it is the finest service in the world.

In their places we have to welcome Knollys, Baird, Hubble, Stephens, Thornton, Coghill and Hunt.

Leave generally turned towards Kashmir, where Brush had a successful shoot and Taylor and Poole both fished with great ardour and good results. Other people shot duck and chikor with fair success.

We celebrated the Birthday in a rather different manner this year, thanks to the very fine swimming baths here.

The men had an exceptionally good dinner, pro-

vided by a benevolent P.R.I., and after a few hours (spent in bed by the majority) the Battalion concentrated at the swimming baths. The events were chiefly of a comic nature and were much enjoyed by all. As the temperature was in the neighbourhood of 114° , it was most certainly a suitable form of entertainment.

Such amusements as "Throwing the Polo Ball" and "Tug-of-War" in the water were found by most of the competitors to be a most energetic form of sport.

The chief event "Boarding the Raft" caused much fun, especially as the raft had been liberally treated with soft soap. Follett, Prideaux-Brune and Cooper challenged the rest of the Battalion to swim two lengths of the bath each, but lost rather badly, chiefly owing to wind. One enterprising individual managed to touch the flag about a dozen times in the greasy pole walk and collected sufficient cigarettes to last a month. After the sports all had a good supper, and then most went to a show which Prideaux-Brune got from Rawalpindi. Altogether it was quite a good day. Our Birthday falls at a time when all plain stations are in full blast and it is not easy to provide amusement, owing to our friend the sun. We hope to repeat our aquatic sports in future years.

Those at Cherat set out to do the job properly, but unfortunately a wandering portion of the monsoon found Cherat and speedily converted the square into a mud bath. Therefore the families picnicked in the schoolroom, and the remaining part of the show, which was not planned to take place under a roof, was eventually abandoned.

It is generally thought that the monsoon was not playing the game, as we have always understood that the

Indus was the limit of its sphere of activity, and certainly in the two previous years this was more or less true. Mr. White and Cooper weighed in at 16 stones half a pound and 15 stones respectively in the guessing competition. Both were alarmed at an early estimate of their combined weight as 56 stones. As they had agreed not to weigh until the show was over, they were both extremely relieved when they did do so.

During the hot weather the swimming baths a short way from Barracks proved a great boon. Two Water Sports Meetings were held by Brigade, and the Battalion swept the board at both.

Malaria has been a great trouble this year in spite of all the efforts of our almost fanatical M.O. The barracks have now been measured for a complete covering of wire netting and we hope our successors will reap the benefit next year.

We were all very sorry in October to lose our attaché Smart, who has been a tower of strength to the Cricket Team, and all the subalterns are anxiously looking for another attaché to be thoroughly grounded in the duties of orderly officer.

We were again visited by a Viceroy, the new one, Lord Irwin, in October and had to bring "C" Company down *en bloc* to find a guard for him on his arrival at Government House, besides the personal guard found by "I" Company under Treneer-Michell. His Excellency expressed his appreciation of their smart turn-out.

The guard was located in the grounds of Government House and, as is often the way, necessitated starting from barracks in darkness to be ready by 8 a.m. The Viceroy commented most favourably on the guard's performance and turn-out, and the A.D.C.'s

afterwards assured us that both Lord and Lady Irwin were extremely pleased. We were all glad to see Gordon-Duff, who accompanied His Excellency.

November saw everyone very busy on Company Training and many fierce encounters took place by day and night. We were all very much upset at the tragic accident to C.S.M. Wheeler, who was killed on night operations on the 23rd, by villagers who had turned out to repel some raiders who had looted their mill. First aid was rendered by A/Cpl. Hazlewood in the most efficient manner, but unfortunately his injuries were too severe.

We were all glad to welcome R.S.M. Ings, who arrived from the Depôt to fill the gap caused by Cooper's promotion. As usual, this gap lasted for nearly six months, and was ably filled by C.S.M. Miller.

The Battalion is losing with great regret a number of senior W.O.'s this year. Banyard, and Boucher, our excellent Mess Sergeant, have gone; and Richardson, Riddell, Woollard, etc., will leave shortly. The two latter will be missed, especially from the point of view of shooting.

This trooping season the War Office have elected that all our drafts home shall go before we get any men out in relief. Consequently our strength will dwindle rapidly until we receive a big draft of 208, rather a mouthful to swallow at one time.

The Battalion will be out in camp all January and a week in February, after which we pack up and proceed by road to Landi Kotal. It would be idle to pretend we are actually looking forward to our year's stay there, more especially the married ones, as no ladies are allowed there.

Still, there are many worse places, and Landi Kotal

itself has been very greatly improved in the last three years, so we must congratulate ourselves that the project to send us there in 1923 did not materialize.

The visit of the M.C.C. Team has aroused great interest throughout India, though none of their opponents have yet proved capable of extending them, which is not to be wondered at considering the composition of the team. Earle and Chichester-Constable have both distinguished themselves by furious hitting and bowling respectively. Unfortunately, no match was arranged for Peshawar, but Earle was able to pay us and the Khyber a flying visit. Graham played for the Army against the M.C.C. at Lahore, and McGaw was selected as 12th man. The former was asked to play in other matches, but unfortunately military duties prevented him doing so. He was, however, able to get to Poona and play for the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournament and did well.

As we go to press, we hear Poole and Bosvile have both been posted to the Home Battalion, indeed the former has already left.

Wishing all Riflemen the best of luck in the New Year—

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

**SERGEANTS' MESS,
1ST BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE.
PESHAWAR, INDIA.
1st January, 1927.**

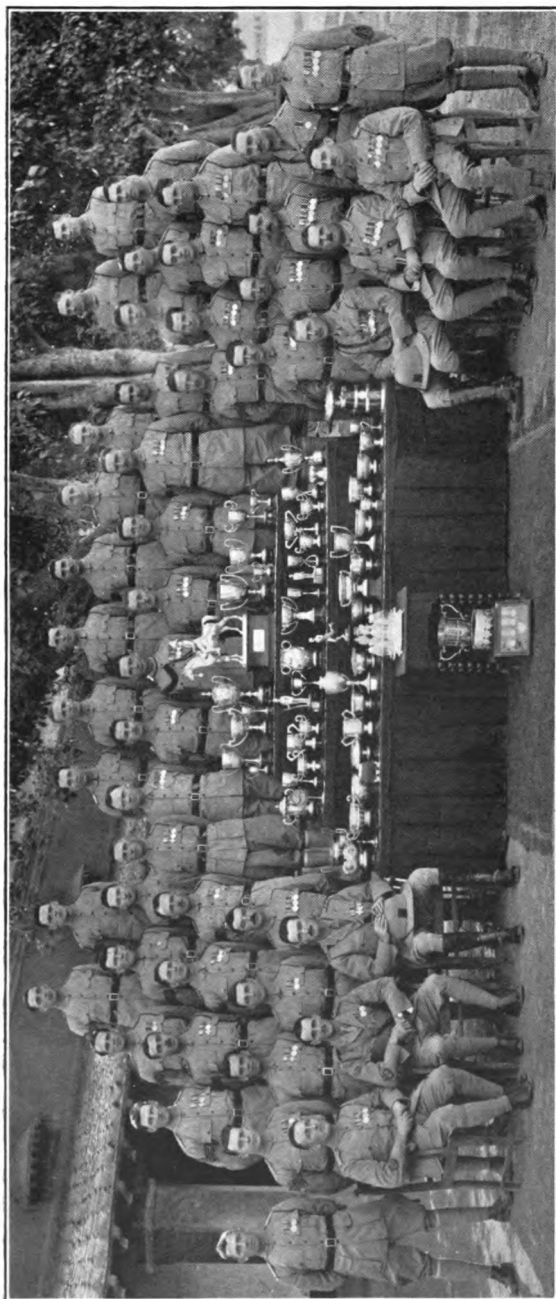
Back Row.—Sergeants Edwards, Ranson, Post, Munday, Raworth, Dudman, Norman, Rogers, Holliday, Wright.

Fourth Row.—Sergeants Johnson, Bishop, Dance, C.S.M. Champin, Arnall, Farrow, Clements, Williams, Barber, Rowell, C.Q.M.S. Richardson, Perry, Murphy, James.

Third Row.—Sergeants Legg, Norris, Harvey, McCullough, Cocks, Roder, Perry, Bishop.

Second Row.—C.S.M. Harrison, S./Sergt. Plumtree, C.Q.M.S. Rye, C.Q.M.S. Danton, C.S.M. Woodlard, C.Q.M.S. Heath, C.S.M. Riddell, C.S.M. Miller, W.O.I.(E.) White, C.Q.M.S. West.

Front Row.—Q.M.S. Straight, Bd.-Mst. Bethell, Lieut. J. A. Taylor, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., R.S.M. Ings, R.Q.M.S. Driscoll.



SERGEANTS' MESS—1st BATTALION.

CHERAT LETTER.

1ST BATTALION

CHERAT, 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,

Cherat was once again and for the last time our hot weather station. "A" and "I" Companies went up first under Bosvile and Treneer-Michell; Newton had been sent up a month or so beforehand with the married families.

The march up was done in stages by night, and halts were made at Pabbi for a night and Dag for a few hours, owing to threatening rain clouds. Neither Cherat nor the road to it appeared to have changed since last year, and the march up was completed without incident. The strength of the Detachment allowed plenty of room in the barracks allotted to us, though the 2nd Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders were more crowded than the previous year, having three companies and Battalion Head-quarters in Cherat.

Football and Hockey on the one and only barrack square were played profusely, and though there were many close matches between us, the Seaforths were often successful in the Station Competitions.

Quite a number of the married families elected of their own free will (and before their husbands came up) to live at the other end of Cherat and some mile or more away from our barracks; their choice is believed to have been severely criticized by their newly arrived husbands on that mile of road, at about the same time

as we in barracks were wondering, in a temperature of 101°, what we should have called Cherat if the powers that had been many years ago had not saved us the trouble by calling it a "HILL" Station. In spite of the weather this year being exceptionally hot for Cherat, the health of the families was consistently good throughout the summer.

The officers during the first part were Bosville, Treneer-Michell, Hicks, Newton, Gwynne and Smart (I.A.U.L.). Shortly after his arrival Bosville left to take over *temporarily* a job at District in Peshawar, and Knollys came up to command the Detachment.

Central messing was instituted, and became very popular during the second half of the season.

A dance was held every week in the Detachment, and during the first half, when our Band were still in Peshawar, the dance band of the Seaforths provided the music and was much appreciated. Owing to the distance the married families were not able to attend the dances in great numbers, but on several occasions a car was hired and the majority of those living at some distance attended.

Most week-ends brought officers and husbands up from Peshawar, both getting a very chilly reception unless such dainties as fish and fruit were found in considerable quantities in their cars on arrival.

Throughout the whole summer the Detachment and the married families were subject to an excess of Scottish music in the form of bagpipes, as several Indian Regiments inflicted their newly joined pipes upon us while being taught how to play by the Seaforths, and as the parade ground was used by everyone in Cherat at the same time, parades were performed under somewhat difficult conditions.

Lorries free of charge were provided this year for the change-over of the first and second parties.

The exchange started on the first day by "C" Company coming up and "I" Company going down. At a very sharp corner in the road near the bottom of the final ascent one of "C" Company's lorries went over the Khud and turned completely over during its fall. Had it not been for the prompt action of the remainder of the convoy in extricating those pinned beneath the lorry, the results would not have been what they were. Everyone involved, including the native driver, recovered without permanent injury, and the subsequent inquiry revealed that the driver became involved with the control pedals, being himself accustomed only to driving a Ford.

"I" Company in a somewhat nervous state completed the descent and the remainder of the journey to Peshawar in safety. The following day "B" Company came up, and the last that was seen of "A" Company were the Gwynnes leaving for Kashmir in a small car with two months' kit, bearer and seven dogs of all sorts and sizes.

For the first three weeks of the second party's time the clouds descended and enveloped Cherat completely, accompanied latterly by a considerable amount of rain, thus preventing any outdoor parades or sports of any kind, but thanks to the mixed blessing Graham, who was then commanding the Detachment, was able to fight many bloodless battles with the N.C.O.s on the sand model.

When the joy at the change in temperature had abated we soon tired of the incessant mist and rain, but the mist was the first to leave and the rain con-

tinued intermittently until well after the Regimental Birthday.

A large tea was given for the Families on the Birthday, followed by games, in the middle of which many children had impromptu rides on a Dhubie's donkey, while the owner was attempting to deliver the week's washing to the various mothers, who refused to accept it, knowing that home was some mile or more away along the one and only dusty road. McGaw and Hicks acted as excellent donkey boys for the excited youngsters.

The Sports were impossible on the Birthday owing to wet weather, and after four postponements they were finally abandoned. Station sports, however, were held shortly afterwards, and Richardson and Bugler Cotgrove won a good many events for us between them, the former's starting price with the local bookie (two officers of the Seaforths) being 10 to 1 on.

"B" Company won the inter-company station football and cricket during this half, whilst "H.Q." Wing won the Blind Drill competition in the station sports amidst much laughter and cheers. About this time, Baird arrived and took over "C" Company.

The beginning of the end came when news was received that "C" Company was to return to Peshawar, starting on 19 October, and form the Guard-of-Honour to The Viceroy and Lady Irwin, who were visiting Peshawar a few days later.

The march was done spending two nights *en route*, and the move was completed without incident. Practice for the Guard had been done in Cherat, and the finishing touches were completed during the few days after the company arrived in Peshawar.

"B" Company and "H.Q." Wing left Cherat on

1 November, and except for Brush having a brick thrown at him by a lingering native when going round the camp at 2 a.m., there were no incidents to tell you. This native probably received more than he expected when four rounds from Brush's revolver sped after him in the darkness. Brush, of course, took particular care not to hit, in order to avoid international complications.

The families were left at Cherat until 1 November, having had six months of the year in that salubrious spot.

Yours ever,

1ST BN. R.B.

CORPORALS' LETTER.

1ST BATTALION

PESHAWAR,

1 January 1927.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

This will be our last letter from Peshawar, and it will be our worst, for it will not be very interesting, owing to the slackness of things in general during 1926.

Many of our members are due to be transferred to the reserve during the current trooping season, and as a few of our number have recently returned from furlough, the latter have been fairly inundated with questions on the possibility of obtaining employment and general conditions at Home. Those who have just returned are potential husbands and are saving as much as they can, while those booked for the United Kingdom are putting some by to "Prevent that Sinking Feeling." Hence the paucity of inducement to entertain.

During 1926 our Room was divided in two, half of our members being at our hill station, Cherat, during both periods of the hill seasons. The majority at the hills were on various Regimental courses and had very little energy left to entertain at night, though the weekly dances were well patronized. The members left on the plains found duties so heavy that entertaining on their "off" nights was out of the question.

However, we managed to have a very enjoyable evening with the Warrant Officers and Sergeants at

Peshawar on the Regimental Birthday, though we were unfortunate enough to be compelled to bow to their superiority at billiards. At Cherat, weather conditions were just awful, and the splendid sports programme had to be abandoned, but that did not interfere with our social in the evening.

A suggestion to visit the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Landi Kotal has been mooted and sanction to it accorded, and we are certain that our brethren of the 21st will endeavour to make the occasion a success.

While at Cherat we had the pleasure of playing the Corporals of the Seaforth Highlanders several games of football, and though we invariably lost, nobody groused at the results. A hockey team, picked from our members left in Peshawar, was successful in winning through the eliminating rounds there and played the winners of the detachment at Cherat. Though our representatives played a pressing game, scored the first goal, and maintained their lead until well into the second half, the Band team beat them 2-1.

Last year we held no entertainment during the Festive Season, so to make matters square we intend holding a "bumper" Dinner and Social on Christmas Day. To enable this, we have proposed the Sergeants perform our more important duties on that day, and we return the compliment on Boxing Day. Pending the necessary sanction, preparations are being made, and on the face of them we are bold enough to state that the "do" will be the greatest in the memory of the present Corporals.

Before we close we should like to commit to paper a vote of thanks to our late President R.Q.M.S. Ban-yard, who left the Battalion in November on complet-

CORPORALS.
1ST BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE.
PESHAWAR, INDIA.
November, 1926.

Back Row.—Corporals Goldstone, Turner, Chandler, Hudd, Dent, Brown, Wasley, Trower, Bowyer.

Sixth Row.—Corporals Butler, Russell, Abinett, Keeling, Davies, Dickinson, Kennett, Powell, Munds, Latham.

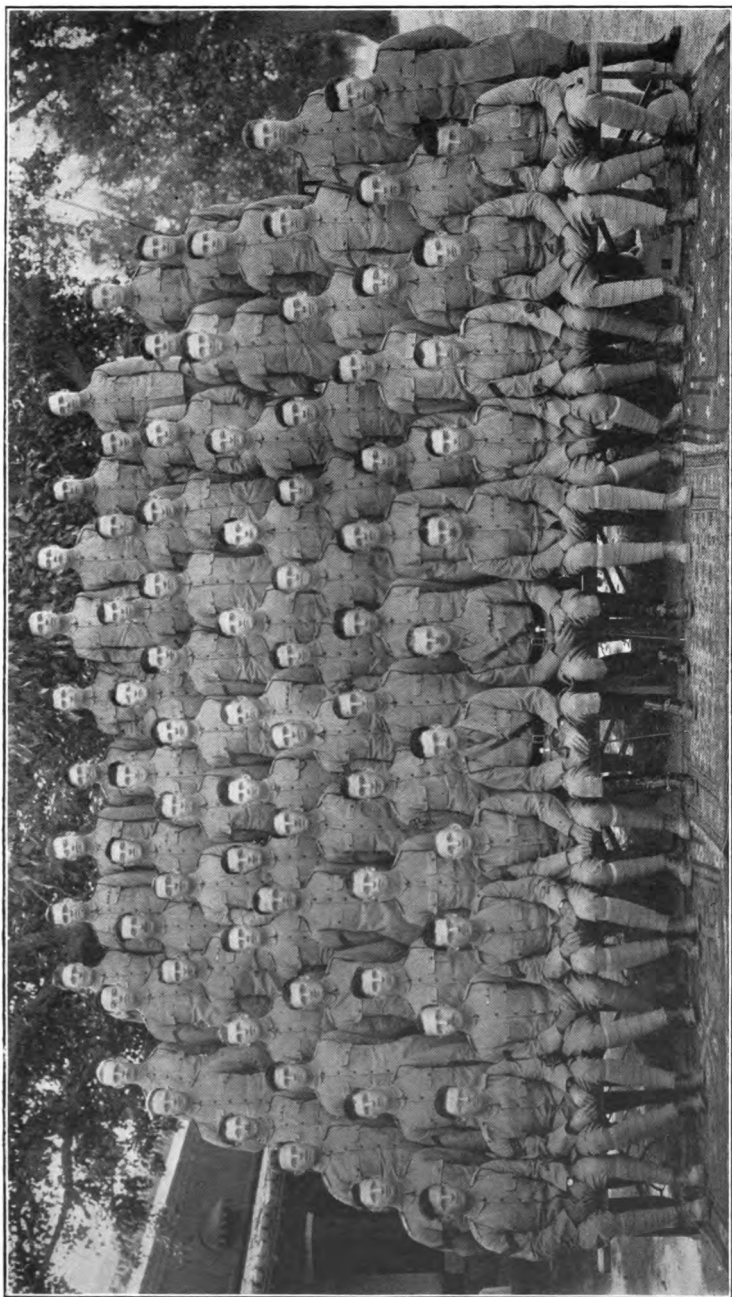
Fifth Row.—Corporals Hudson, Salmon, Simmons, Bates, Currie, Dance, North, Stockdale, Morley, Agar, Kirby.

Fourth Row.—Corporals Parker, Lewis, Gunningham, Garland, Midson, Spratt, Portway, Pinder, Jamieson, Courtney, Warburton.

Third Row.—Corporals Criss, Johnson, Harries, Sadler, Scales, Fisher, Smith, McDonald, Ledley, Smith, Lawford, Jones, Hall.

Second Row.—Corporals Baldwin, Earley, Quick, Hadley, Silver, Shurvington, Evans, Dunn, Stanton, Leach, Savage, Houghton, Bishop.

Front Row.—Corporals Savage, Page, Crowson, Homer, Norman, Lieut. J. A. Taylor, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., R.Q.M.S. Banyard, Corporals Meddings, Smith, Luckett, Cornes.



CORPORALS—1st BATTALION.

ing his twenty-one years' service, for the able manner in which he worked in the interests of the Corporals of the 1st Battalion during the past six years; we wish him the best of fortune in his new sphere of life.

Wishing all Riflemen the best of luck and a Prosperous New Year,

CORPORALS, 1ST Bn. R.B.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our Savings Bank has become part and parcel of the Battalion, and is now so firmly established that there is no one in the Battalion, who is not acquainted with its operations.

The Savings Bank was first inaugurated in Cawnpore on 2 September 1921 under Frith (A.E.C.) our Education Officer, and W.O. Inst. Loveridge (A.E.C.). Since that date various officers have acted in the capacity of "Officer Operating Regimental Savings Bank," and for the last four years W.O. Inst. A. H. White (A.E.C.) has either done all the clerical work or had it done under his supervision by the school staff.

At one time the Officer Operating the Bank took all moneys either at the Library, or the Regimental School, once a week. After our arrival at Peshawar, in order to encourage Riflemen to take leave away from the station, it was decided to allow withdrawals up to half the amount deposited in the previous twelve months, if an individual wished to go on leave; and further, to meet the needs of those who wished to remit money to relatives as occasion demanded, such withdrawals were also permitted, provided the Demand Drafts were despatched to the relatives by the Bank.

The result of this change of policy, and also the monthly advertisements in the "Rifleman," was to increase the number of depositors to such an extent that there were too many depositors for one officer to deal with comfortably. The work was therefore decentralized to companies, and deposits are now received in the companies immediately after Pay Parade. Each man has his own pass book, which is entered up by the Officer taking the Deposit, and the amount is entered on a Distribution list which shows the amount deposited and also the total according to pass book. The Distribution lists are handed to the Officer Operating Regimental Savings Bank (who takes the original and leaves the duplicate in the company book) with the total cash.

Cash is then paid into the bank and the various items are ledgered and the totals verified by the ledgers.

Interest is credited twice a year (30 April and 31 October) on 30 April at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and on 31 October at 4 per cent.

When the bank was inaugurated its funds were deposited with the Alliance Bank of Simla and 5 per cent. interest was received. When the Alliance Bank failed in May 1923, our funds were deposited with the Imperial Bank of India and we received (and allowed) 4 per cent.

This year the Imperial Bank reduced its interest to 3 per cent. on current savings accounts and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. We therefore transferred our funds to Grindlay & Co., who have a branch at Peshawar City, and obtain $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more on each form of account. (Hence our $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 per cent. allowed per annum on alternate half years.)

Though we had some fifty thousand Rupees in the Alliance Bank when it failed, we eventually recovered the whole amount plus interest due, as the sums deposited with them were covered by securities held by the C.M.A. In the same manner, securities are held by the C.M.A. to cover all deposits we make with Grindlay & Co.

The most popular advertisement we have is a poster by C.S.M. Lovell. It is framed and hangs in the library and a copy of the reproduction which is printed in "The Rifleman" from time to time.

"Prevents that Sinking Feeling" is a well-known phrase, and as applied to a Bank Balance, is decidedly apt.

Below are figures up to the end of December 1926, but individuals for Great Britain on 20 January 1927 are taking about twelve thousand Rupees in bank drafts, and the remainder of those due for Home this trooping season will require withdrawals of a further fifteen thousand Rupees.

During this past summer, an extra filip was given to the Savings Bank, when the Commanding Officer personally took on the task of Operating the Savings Bank, and endeavoured to whip up more subscribers. The immediate result was a record week's "take" of Rs. 3,628, of which "I" Company contributed more than half, largely owing to humorous notices exhibited on the Detail Board by C.Q.M.S. West, and also to his policy of personal peaceful persuasion.

The balance in hand on 31/12/26 is the highest we have held, but we have no doubt that we shall have yet a higher one next year.

STATISTICS.

Regimental Savings Bank, Commenced 2 September 1921.

Accounts opened to date	..	..	..	..	831
Accounts closed ..	..	..	..	..	399
Accounts still open on 31/12/26	..	..	..	..	432

Rs.

Deposits made in past five years	..	..	..	255,602/11/0
Interest received on deposits ..	..	..	..	18,590/11/5
Total ..	..	..	..	274,193/6/5
Withdrawals to 31/12/26	..	..	..	160,067/10/3
Balance at Bank 31/12/26	..	..	..	114,125/12/2
Deposits in 1926	..	..	..	64,840/6/7
Withdrawals in 1926	..	..	..	25,003/11/5

The greatest amount deposited in any one week (after the start) was during the week ending 7 June 1926, when Rs. 3,628 was deposited, and of that sum "I" Company contributed Rs. 1,846/4/0.

The greatest individual deposit at one time was Rs. 1,125 and the smallest deposit Rs. 1.

Individuals proceeding Home have had Demand Draft Notes varying from just over £2 to over £200. We know which looked the most attractive.

Yours Sincerely,

1ST BN. R.B.

SKIRMISHERS IN THE CRIMEA.

(From a print in possession of Major-General Sir V. A. Couper, K.C.B.)

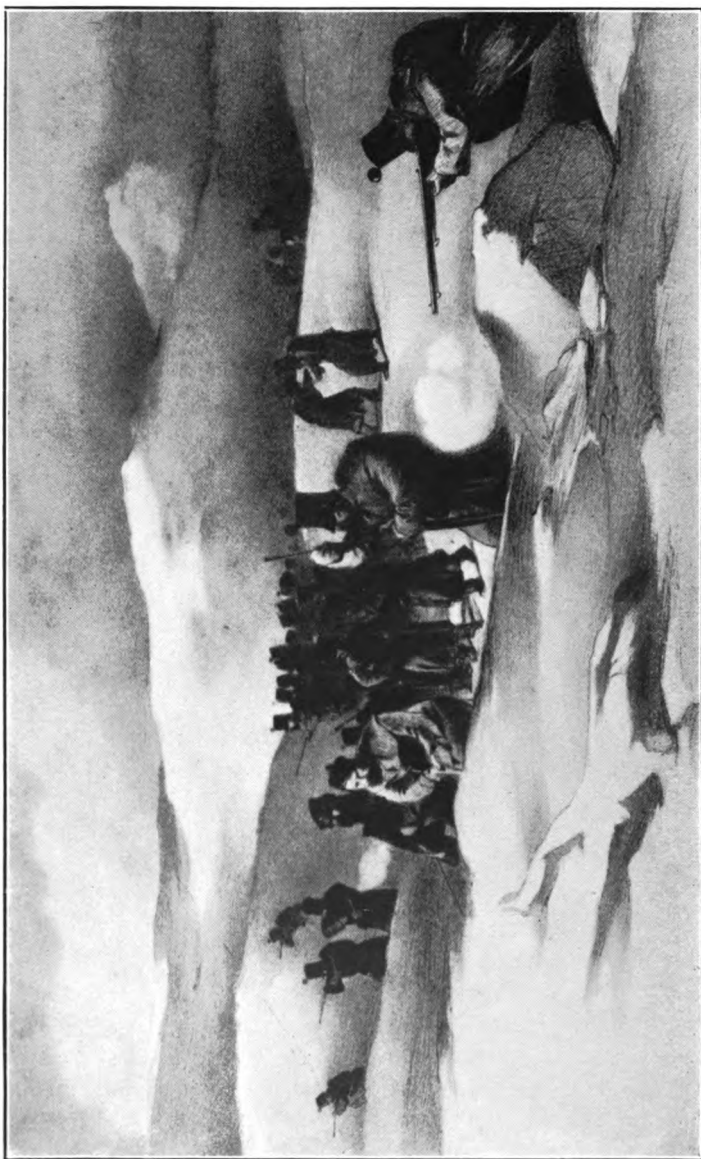
THE 1st and 2nd Battalions Rifle Brigade were the only British Riflemen to serve in The Crimea.

Both battalions were engaged at the Alma, and the 2nd were the first British troops to cross the river which gave the battle its name.

They served in the trenches before Sevastopol. The 1st Battalion was ordered out to assist repulsing the Russian attack on Balaklava, but was only slightly engaged.

Both battalions were present at Inkerman, and in the following year at all three attacks on the Redan.

During the campaign, the decoration of the Victoria Cross was instituted, and was awarded to six members of the Regiment.



SKIRMISHERS IN THE CRIMEA.

2ND BATTALION

HYDERABAD BARRACKS,

COLCHESTER,

1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,

We notice that in our last letter we referred to the uncertainty of our destination in the coming year—there were not a few found to say, about last September, what a beastly place Aldershot was—but absence makes the heart grow fonder—and Oudenarde Barracks (with three new bathrooms finished and two under construction) has lately acquired a charm all unsuspected a year ago.

For we have been on “Emergency,” i.e. Coal Strike, Duty since May, and as by the Editor’s order this letter—like the Christmas Cards—is being begun in September, we cannot say what will be the address at the top when this letter is closed with the year.

The earlier months have already begun to fade into the ill-remembered past, so that we were much relieved to find one day that your racing correspondent was about to put pen to paper. Your football correspondent had not yet done so, but we mean to make him, while your Special Correspondent on the 600 yards firing point—with whom the spoken word has always flowed more easily than the written—has found that the Strike had a most prejudicial effect on the musketry and consequently on his contribution to this Chronicle.

F

Now nobody outside the Second Battalion with us yet have the faintest idea of what we are talking about, so let us begin at the beginning.

Once upon a time—not so very long ago—in fact, at the beginning of the year 1926, there was a Battalion called the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot. They thought that they were very hard-worked and ill-used, but as a matter of fact, though they did not know it, they were not at all badly off. They all got lots and lots and lots of leave in the winter, and as many of the Officers and most of the Riflemen lived in the South of England, it didn't cost them very much money to go home. Every now and then when they thought of Divisional Training and the Royal Review, some of them went all goosey at the idea, but then somebody always found that it was time to exercise a horse or watch a football match, and so the time went past very quickly.

The hunting and horse-racing and horsey proceedings generally were all safely over. Company training had come and gone. Crosbie was safely out of the Sister Agnes' Home, and at the beginning of May the stage was set for "Carnival," that is to say, the Annual Musketry course. This we may say had been organized and had co-ordinated to the very highest degree. Your Special Correspondent on the 600 yards firing point had spared no pains to make it a really first-class show, and we were determined to engage the 2/60th in mortal combat for the shooting honours of the year. Everyone expected a ding-dong fight and every soul in the Battalion was out to win. *Dis aliter visum*. After three days' shooting it became painfully clear that the miners were really going to carry out their threat to strike, and on Saturday 1 May the Quartermaster

and the Adjutant sat down to frame some orders for a move. It was not a moment too soon, for that evening orders came from the Brigade that we were almost certain to move on the following Monday.

Next day brought orders to move by lorry to Catterick at 8 o'clock the day after, and during the afternoon a motley collection of chars-à-bancs—the "Blue Lagoon," the "Brighton Belle," and all the rest of them—rolled up together with a collection of derelict-looking lorries for the baggage. Except for four R.A.S.C. lorries the vehicles and drivers were all civilians, and the position was not made easier by the fact that the drivers were under the impression that they were only engaged to bring the vehicles to Alder-shot, whereas in reality they were to drive off into the blue with the troops. They had no kit whatever, and, all things considered, bore up amazingly well.

The authorities did not take the great decision so early as 8 o'clock on Monday, and everyone hung about with nowhere to go and all the married families parading the Queen's Avenue and evidently fearing the worst. At last we were ordered to move at 2.10 p.m., and the convoy started off. The first breakdown occurred at Wokingham, where an old lorry stuck—Wilson, who was bringing up the rear, went back to put the screw on him, and the reply was, "You're an old Indian Wallah like myself, so you know what things are." The sequel came later when, the day after arrival at Catterick, the Colonel inspected the hut where the civilians slept. When asked "Any complaints?" the same old chap said he wanted Wilson to withdraw the words "what 'e said." "What were they?" he was asked. "'E said I shouldn't get 'ere," was the answer.

Well, to go back we careered along through Reading, over the Thames at Shillingford (the writer gathered from the Colonel that the last time he had been over it was driving a four-in-hand back to Oxford after a good dinner) and fetched up for the first night in a field close to Dorchester. No evening could be more peaceful as we sat and shivered round our camp fires, and it was not till long afterwards that we heard that pandemonium had reigned that night in the Married Quarters, where rumours were current that showers of missiles had struck the convoy in Reading, where barbed wire was up in the streets, and forty casualties had occurred.

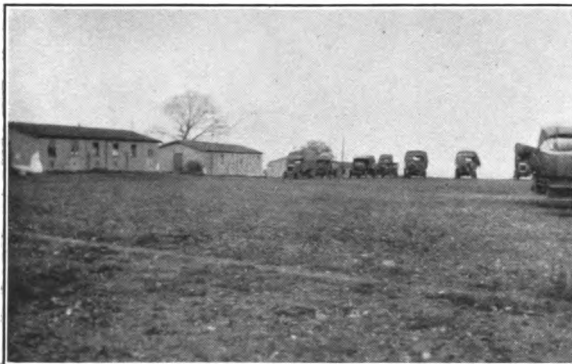
The next day we started at 7.20 in the morning and soon were going through Oxford—"Queer place this," a Rifleman was heard to say—"all churches and no pubs"—then on through Banbury (where signs of distress were apparent in the convoy in front), Rugby (where Fulford got off and bought butter for the Mess) and Leicester. At Leicester we skirted the town by a by-pass road, as trouble was feared—but, however, no signs of hostility could be noticed. That night, after a trip through the cream of the Cut'em down Countries, we stopped for the night in a field near Cropwell Butler, half way between Leicester and Newark.

Next day we were faced with a trip of over one hundred miles and again we rose with the lark, paid for the field (not without a disagreement as to the value of the field as a lodging) and set off again, over the Trent at Newark and through Retford and Doncaster. The towns were quiet as if it were Sunday, shops opening in a half-hearted way, the workless slouching about in their stiff Sunday suits, the rails rusty and the chimneys smokeless.

2nd BATTALION.



NO. 1 CHAR-A-BANC.
Battalion H.Q. outside Cowley, Oxford.
4th May, 1926.



" A " LINES, CATTERICK CAMP,
showing part of the Battalion Lorry Convoy.
May, 1926.

Presently the north-east wind began to blow as we crossed into Yorkshire—then the cold bitter rain. On and on up the Great North Road we went till, about half-past six in the evening, we arrived at Catterick Bridge, where guides from the Royal Signals met us and guided us to “ A ” Lines, an old war-time camp which had not been touched since (except by the sons of Belial). And this was to be our home for five months. All our lorries got in that night, thanks to Wilson, the breakdown gang and the drivers—and so to bed. The men had palliasses next day—fortunately the Colonel had decided to interpret the “ 35lb ” Kit Order to include camp-beds. But, except for the Colonel and one or two others who lived in the Officers’ Club, the only Officer’s quarters were two rooms in a hut—immediately named the Senior and the Junior Dormitories.

There is a picture elsewhere in this number—lacking in artistic merit but realistic in its grim simplicity—portraying the scene on the Barrack Square. But it would have needed the old Dutch masters to do justice to the nightly scene in the dorm. It took two hours to go to bed and sleep was impossible till the last raconteur had come to the end of his story.

The old 1st Battalion sweats compared it to Mesopotamia. The old 3rd Battalion sweats compared it to Ballsbridge. The old 4th Battalion sweats compared it to Chaman, but we think it will be agreed that Catterick may take a worthy place among Strabane, Stranorlar, Chaman, Cherat, Chanak and Chardakly.

Many strange habits among brother officers now appeared, but let us draw a veil.

There was one good result from the move—it was

officially decided that the Battalion no longer had German Measles. This low-class disease, we should have said, we caught from our next door neighbours at Aldershot, and a proper nuisance it was. It prevented Easter leave and we had to put off our friends The L.R.B., The Rangers and the Machine Gunners of The 17th London Regiment, whom we had promised to entertain for their Easter holiday, which they chose (such a curious taste !) to spend at Aldershot.

It also threw unexpected difficulties in the way of producing the play " Isabel, Edward and Ann." This was a most gallant attempt by Mrs. Buxton, who had undertaken to produce the play at the Officers' Club on the 3 and 4 May in aid of the Riflemen's Aid Society. Ailwyn and Hoskyns were in the talented cast—and in spite of the measles the preparations had all been made, and tickets, especially for the evening performance, had sold quite well. In spite of the departure of the Battalion on the 3 May, both performances were brought off with very satisfactory results for the Riflemen's Aid.

Meanwhile the Battalion was "ticking over" at Catterick. It was a difficult business to keep people occupied, as we had very little gear to do it with, so resort was made to organized games of various kinds, and Bayonet Fencing, Football and Basket Ball Competitions were organized, in some of which the civilian drivers joined.

Organization in fact became so much the watchword that one afternoon a certain Officer, when asked what he was going to do, said, " I am going to have a little organized sleep."

We cannot tell you much about the strikers, as we didn't see much of them. The Battalion was kept in

readiness to move in 'bus convoys at 6 hours' notice, but the only people who actually left the camp on duty were the Colonel, Downes and Brooksbank, who one Sunday carried out a reconnaissance of a mining district where the strikers were supposed to be hot stuff.

They had orders if they saw a threatening party to drive hell for leather, so when they saw a knot of people ahead they trod on the gas, and put to confusion a Salvation Army Band which was playing Moody and Sankey hymns in a blameless manner.

A day or two later the Battalion was ordered to carry out a joy-ride through the same area, but it was cancelled at the last minute. A couple of aeroplanes were to have joined in the hunt, and their pilots came over the night before with the Flight-Lieutenant to arrange matters. This was soon done, but it was not till the "gin and mixed" was suggested that one of them said how glad he was to find people who understood anything about Air Co-operation.

Shortly after the general strike was called off the lorries and drivers left (some of the chars-à-bancs actually reached London within the day) and we were left high and dry at Catterick. Very soon all pretence of strike duty vanished and Battalion Training became the order of the day. This was far from easy with no transport and hardly any horses except for some which we managed to borrow from the Signals, but in spite of this, affairs developed a remarkable similarity to Aldershot, and Scotton Covert soon reached that sinister notoriety enjoyed by Tunnel Hill, Cocked Hat Wood and such-like tactical features. A good few Officers managed to get to London for the Regimental Dinner, where they were noticed to be in remarkably

good health, and Whitsun leave was also given to everyone.

The Bisley party also got away and managed to get in some practice before the meeting, but were not so successful as we had hoped. However, you will see the full results elsewhere. At length, about the end of June, we got leave to go off to Strensall to fire our musketry, and a reconnaissance was carried out. Reports came back of a most promising nature, and we must say that Northern Command at York did everything they could to help us, and let the Officers use the O.T.C. Mess, an old war-time hut, fully furnished. We cannot help thinking that Seymour, late 4th R.B. and now G.S.O. at York, was a valuable ally. So when the spies had returned with the glowing reports of Strensall, the Battalion started to march there on 24 June.

At this point the Band and Machine Gunners deserted us, the former for engagements at Leamington and Brighton and the latter to attend the M.G. Concentration at Larkhill. The former returned in due course, the latter could never again be tempted back to the cold northern climes and were not seen again till Colchester.

The march to Strensall takes three days, of which the first and third are not unpleasant, though the middle day contains twelve miles of the Great North Road. We sent our tents ahead of us by lorry and each day on arrival we found that Sandy had prepared a warm welcome for us. The march took us through Bedale—into the bottom of Wensleydale and out on to the North Road, where our camp was for the night. The weather was not too hot and we were in camp by half-past two—our only regret was the mist, which hid the

gorgeous view of the Cleveland moors across the Ouse valley.

Next day was a tougher proposition, twelve miles along the Great North Road to Boroughbridge and four more along the York Road with the tarmac baking and frying in the sun. However, we were few of us the worse, and a brisk trade in beer and pork-pies was done at Great Ouseburn Camp—our halting-place for the night. Some thought that the Riflemen had had all they wanted for the day, but—

“Soon a wonder came to light,
Which showed the rogues they lied,”

for the news came that a dance was to be held in the village school that night. It was crowded with Riflemen—though the authorities decided to make it a “Cinderella” dance so far as they were concerned.

From Great Ouseburn to Strensall is another fifteen miles, this time by country roads and across the Ouse. It is a flat country with little view except church spires, but good for marching, and we reached Strensall about 2 p.m., taking a short cut which saved us half a mile but nearly exposed us to the attack of a huge Friesian bull. However, realizing that the manuals contained no instructions for dealing with flank attacks by Bulls Friesian, the Adjutant took the precaution to have the bull shut up before the Battalion came by. Even then the language the bull used to the Buglers was appalling. In passing it may be mentioned that this incident raises the whole question of why cows listen with complete calm to the Band, but start cutting capers the moment the Buglers begin. We have thought of discussing this in your Correspondence columns, signing ourselves “Snake Charmers” or some similar *nom de guerre*. It might have the effect of

filling your columns with vivid experiences of old Riflemen describing their effect on, say (a) camels, (b) nursery-maids, (c) the horses of Officers of The Rifle Brigade—but we digress.

Strensall is charmingly situated about six miles by 'bus from York (where George Robey was performing at the time of our arrival) and is inhabited by The Green Howards, who live in huts. We were given an excellent camping ground and prepared to settle down on the range, which was not a quarter of a mile away. It was a great improvement on Catterick, and everyone felt that it would have been a very pleasant peace station. Strensall is a noted place for Territorials, who came over every Sunday to discharge their pieces; amongst them were the Leeds Rifles, where C.S.M. Hilliard is now R.S.M. We were delighted to see them—it may be added that they are whole-hearted Riflemen—and hope to meet them again. We had a very successful shooting match with them one Sunday before we left.

While we were at Strensall the O.T.C. Camp took place and we had to move our camp, but came back to our old place near the range when they had gone. Several old faces were seen among the Staff Sergeants of the O.T.C., including Sergeant-Major Beer, late of the 1st and 2nd Battalions. There were some excursions to Leeds for the Test Match and also to Scarborough—where the attractions were more varied. Your correspondents are, of course, discretion itself, but they believe that at least one reveller had to be reminded that Scarborough is not Constantinople. While we were at Strensall we celebrated the Regimental Birthday.

The Green Howards very kindly lent us their sports

ground and we had nearly all the usual sports, and a very successful dance in a building called the Victoria Hall, a name which gives no clue to its varied uses as Recreation Room, Gymnasium and Church. A good number of guests from the neighbourhood came, including the local publican, who was understood to have expressed his private admiration and professional dismay at the sobriety which characterized the proceedings.

You will realize that all this time we were "keeping in touch with current events," which afforded us cold comfort—in fact, nothing tended to make us suppose that we should ever leave Yorkshire. The position might have, in fact, been summed up after the lines of a well-known advertisement:—

"There's a camp in the plain of York, Yorks ;
Till the miners start work and stop talks,
We are sorely afraid
That The Rifle Brigade
Will remain in that camp in York, Yorks."

That, in fact, in somewhat different terms, was the reply of the War Office when invited to make a pronouncement on the subject. However, the War Office did agree to a fortnight's leave to every one, and though unfortunately the leave finished on 12 August, it was very welcome indeed and most of us managed to get a shot at the grouse later on.

The weather, which had proved perfect during the annual course, did not hold out for the A.R.A. Competitions and we were subjected to downpours of rain while these were going on ; the Cameronian Officers, who had come from Catterick to supervise, were consequently held captive until the weather allowed us to shoot. They took it very well, and some of them even volunteered to come again.

Gibson, of the Melbourne University Rifles, also came and paid us a second visit before he left for Australia ; he had already been to see us at Aldershot and we were delighted to see him. We must not forget to mention the cricket match at Hartsholme against Lord Liverpool's XI. Lord Liverpool very kindly invited a 2nd R.B. side over to play his Village XI and stay the night. The Village XI when it appeared was found to include such players as Foljambe, and Sutton Nethorpe caused us some misgiving, but on losing the toss and going in we succeeded in making a total of 304 all out, thanks largely to Tod (54), Foley (70), and Rifleman Kyne (51), Foley being an attaché from Oxford whom we hope to see in the Regiment one day. Then they went in after tea, and unexpectedly for us succumbed to the bowling of C.S.M. Partridge, Rifleman Kyne and Davison for 52. They followed on and had three wickets down for 82 by 7 o'clock, when stumps were drawn. We all spent a most enjoyable time, only spoilt for some of us who had to leave early to prepare for a move back to Catterick on Monday 30 August. Few of us who marched down from that grim spot expected to return there on flat feet—and the prospect, even with Brigade Training at the other end, roused only faint enthusiasm. Matters were also not made easier by the fact that Sandy had had to go to Aldershot to supervise matters at the Details, including the handing over of R.Q.M.S. duties by R.Q.M.S. Watkins to C/Sgt. Wates, his successor. Norcott functioned as deputy Q.M. and, with an enthusiastic band of helpers, got us our camp each night so well fixed that we never had to pitch a tent on marching in. The second day was a bad business. The route was all along the Great North Road and it rained hard most of the time,

which not only made marching unpleasant but added to the terrors of skidding cars. Fortunately only one car was really frightening, but that only scattered the Buglers while they were blowing, "Oh look at the miles we've done," or some such topical number. However, no bones were broken.

Next day the rain held off and we arrived back at Catterick with no further complaints except that the Pork Pie van, which visited us with such mutual advantage on the march down, did not put in an appearance. We managed to collect some horses from the 8th Hussars to make up for those we had left at Aldershot—and also eight contract-hired draught horses, so that we were a little better off than before.

When we arrived at Catterick we found our friends the Glosters, who had arrived from Beverley the day before by train, had collared the Officers' dormitory for their Mess, and the Officers had all to go in tents. Opinions were divided on the subject. Some openly said that they preferred living "mucko chummo" in the dorm., others that they would never go back to the dorm. again, but preferred to brave the fury of the elements.

Much more serious was the condition of the men's lines, where none of the huts had stoves or proper lighting and panes of glass were often missing. But it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, as you will see later.

Brigade Training for a fortnight followed its usual course and, although we were short of machine guns and transport, we think all agreed that it went well, much better than might have been expected; at any rate, there was none of that waiting about for hours for somebody else to do something, which is apt to

affect the interest of the troops ; but there is no Brigade Training which is not better when it is finished. However, the time had not been so strenuous but what several people had managed to find some shooting, altogether about seven syndicates were formed to shoot partridges over small farms whose owners were kind enough to let us come at a small price. des Graz and Roger Bridgeman were in nearly all of them—des Graz, we think, in every syndicate, Harvey, Tryon, Allan and Robert Bridgeman being some of the other members—altogether the total bag of partridges was forty-seven brace in about three weeks' spasmodic shooting in the afternoons, with Riflemen beating and only one very inefficient and part-time dog—the property of the cricket pro. at Richmond. It was far harder to find amusement for the rest of the Battalion. Football and Hockey started again, but good grounds were hard to come by, and the uncertainty of our movements forbade any great expenditure on the grounds. However, something was done. The Y.M.C.A., directed by a namesake (tho' we believe not a relation) of the Colonel, was a great boon, and in their hut was held a dance each Wednesday. This was an excellent opportunity for Sergeant Wilkins, who used it to the full, and has now got a very promising dance band which has survived the move and is now playing at Colchester in "faultless evening dress."

The 5th Infantry Brigade staff and the Dorsets left us about the end of September to return to the fray at Aldershot ; while the rest of the Brigade, the Cameronianians had now become permanent residents, and the Glosters and ourselves were handed over to the Northumbrian Area temporarily and were at once invited to work on the Catterick recreation grounds.

And in this unpromising predicament we will leave the Battalion and take a look at Details. Now Details, originally a small and purely administrative body, were left behind under Hoskyns, who doubled the part of Officer Commanding with an equally important part in "Isabel, Edward and Ann" (see our remarks a little further back), but when he bade farewell to the footlights he also bade farewell to the Details and came to Catterick to rejoin "C" Company. Davison had rejoined from a stay at the War Office dating back from the pre-Chanak period and took over command.

Meanwhile Details began to grow like the party in the Cave of Adullam, and eventually the whole Machine Gun Platoon arrived from Larkhill, so that Campbell became the Lord High Executioner, Davison remaining, it appears, Pooh-Bah, or Lord High Everything Else. This situation continued until Downes (who had been very seedy all the summer) came back from sick leave and assumed control, by which time the party had grown to about one hundred and fifty in number and needed all the control it could get. Rumours had been most persistent throughout the summer that the Norfolks had succeeded in prevailing on the Secretary of State for War (who is the M.P. for Colchester) to let them linger a little longer there, but with unerring hand they were despatched to Aldershot on 30 September.

Our Details moved on that day to Colchester, and the Battalion moved in spirit from the 5th to the 11th Infantry Brigade.

Moving with the Battalion away was no light business, for the Battalion had left in a hurry, expecting to be back for the Royal Review, and nobody had

packed anything—indeed, why should they have done ? Sandy and his Staff worked wonders and Tod, Robert Bridgeman and Fulford all took the opportunity of returning to attend to their various departments, but were not in evidence on the day itself when the married families and horses set off for the Station—a dismal departure from Aldershot where, though we are not sorry to leave, we think we can say that the Battalion kept up its reputation.

Hyderabad Barracks at Colchester (barracks always seem to have some name which means nothing to The Rifle Brigade) were built as lately as 1910 and are therefore of modern design—hygienic and (when coal becomes less scarce) comfortable. They are next door to those from which the 1st R.B. went to the War in 1914. They were handed over in good order by the Norfolks and (with a few exceptions on the part of the married families) the Details were soon settled down. Nobody could have been more kind than our next door neighbours the Suffolks, who left nothing undone to help. They are a first-class shooting Battalion, and we shall find, no doubt, that we shall have to get up early in the morning if we are going to “show them the way on the Range.”

Among their Sergeants are two old Riflemen, late 3rd and 4th R.B., Cousins and Thurlow, whom we were very glad to meet again. Ex. R.S.M. Lawrence, late 1st R.B., lives in the town, and Hill, who left the Battalion to become A.D.C. to Gen. Sir R. B. Stephens, is still here serving under the banner of our new Divisional Commander, Gen. Sir Percy Radcliffe. But you forget that the Battalion is still in Catterick. There we are, all the time wondering how much longer we are to be there, and purchasing oil stoves. How-

ever, relief came in an unexpected way. Otherwise, the Strike not being officially off at the time of writing, it may be that we should still be there, or perhaps become like the Redcoat Battalion which remained for thirty-six years in the West Indies.

There, at least, the climate must have been not unpleasant, and, of course, they had rum.

Now this is the story of our release, that is, as we believe it. Of course, there must be an authentic version. One day when the General saw that we had no stoves and very few panes of glass, he said to the R.E., "Put in some glass and stoves for these poor people, because if you don't the doctor says they may all be ill, and if they have no stoves you can't stop them being ill, and perhaps they will die, and then I shall be to blame."

"Well," said the R.E. "I can't put in glass, because I haven't got any money, and I can't put any stoves in, because there are no stoves in England just now."

Well, the General asked how much it would cost the Sapper to put in glass and stoves, supposing he had them, and the Sapper said fifteen hundred pounds. So the General said, "Let's ask the War Office for the money." Well, the letter was at the War Office for a few days till they opened it, and then they saw that even if there was a free fight in Durham and The Rifle Brigade and Glosters had to help, it would be cheaper to send them to Colchester and bring them back again than to have the glass and the stoves. So they told the General to send them away at once.

You need not believe this story unless you like—in fact, you had probably better not believe it—but

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the fact remains that on 11 October the Glosters left, and on 12 October, at about 06.15 hours, escorted by Cameronian Pipes and Middlesex Band and Drums, we marched away from Catterick to Richmond Station. Nothing could have been more kind than the Cameroonians' send-off. They entertained the Officers at dinner the night before (and let them go early on purpose) and, headed by Col. Ferrers, came down to see us off at 7 a.m. We were really sorry to say good-bye. The course of troop trains never runs smoothly, and our engine was changed when we reached the main line. The new engine was taken ill at York, but a man in a bowler hat fetched another one which could only take us to Doncaster, because it was busy. Colonel Seymour met us at York and said good-bye. Our new engine at Doncaster took us to March, where a very poor sort of herring-gutted engine took us in tow, but was in its turn taken ill at Stowmarket with some obscure complaint which brought all sorts of people out to shake their heads at it. The present scribe, however, inclines to the view that somebody's equipment had caught in the communication cord. Eventually the thing started again, but forty-five minutes late, so that we were held up for half an hour more at Manningtree while boat trains from Harwich and Business Men's expresses from Clacton fizzed by. Then, as we crept into Colchester in the twilight, it began to rain, with the result that under the arc lamps in the fog the Generals could have seen but little of the care with which we had creased our trousers and polished our boots. The Suffolks' band played us through the town, but the dreary wet evening drove away the young ladies of Colchester, who should have been there in their best, looking out for prospective

partners in the dance. Still, it was Colchester, and there was hot supper and a good bed, and a good night's sleep.

Since we have been at Colchester little enough has happened. Leave and winter training are taking their peaceful course.

The Keppel Cup, and Company football and hockey leagues, are all going strong, though grounds are not terribly easy to come by.

The Essex and Suffolk provide three days' sport a week and almost all the old familiar horses are in residence, and such veterans as Baccarat, Badger, Puggy and Felix were all present at the opening meet. In the Army Cup we were unfortunate in meeting, in the first round, our old enemies of last year, the 2nd Leicesters. We had already met them twice within the fortnight in other competitions and had divided the honours. In the first game on 17 November we were one all at time, and extra time (during which they scored once, could not be finished owing to failing light. Next time we were leading 2-0 at half time and it was easy to hope that the game was ours, but the Leicesters turned the tables on us and finished 5-2. Sandy has retired from the first team this year after a most proud record of service. At the beginning of the season he was still playing as a substitute, but he had the terrible bad luck to break his ankle through a fall during a game, which has sent him to hospital, we fear for some time. However, a stay in hospital does not affect his good advice nor his enthusiasm, and on these the Battalion relies as much as ever. The Cross Country Teams, trained by Sandy and Sergeant Dalton, had a much more successful year than of late; and Fyers and Thornton were great additions to the

Battalion team, which sorely needed a good officer runner.

The H.Q. "A" Team won the Command Inter-Company Cross Country at Aldershot, and the Battalion Team ran third at the Command Unit Team Meeting, and so qualified to run in the Army Unit Team Event in Windsor Great Park, where they finished third. Very largely owing to the perseverance of Roger Bridgeman, we managed to play off the Platoon Knock Out and Company Leagues in Cricket. The former was an innovation and a great success which should be repeated. No. 4 Platoon won, thanks to Kyne and Hatcher, beating a Signallers team in the final.

"A" Company, captained by Tod, won the Company League, with "D" Company runners up.

We were unfortunate in not having a shot at the Aldershot Command Cricket, as with such new-comers as Tod, Campbell and Davison our chances stood high. We only managed three Battalion matches, except for the Hartsholme match all against the Signals, won 1, lost 1, drawn 1—and an Officers v. Sergeants match, with which a snowstorm interfered, causing stumps to be prematurely drawn. The Bayonet Fencing team was beaten by the Lincolns in the Semi-final of the Aldershot Bronze Medal Tournament, but we shall be very disappointed if we do not get to Olympia this year with Fry as trainer.

Sergeant Giles has added to his laurels by very fine swimming performances this year, namely:—

Aldershot Swimming Games.

Army Swimming Meeting.

The Boxing, though still a tender plant, is beginning to look up, thanks to Norcott, Fry and Sergeant Giles, and a Boys' team as well as a Battalion team was

entered for the Army Competitions. In each case we were defeated in the first round, the Boys by the 3/6 Dragoon Guards, the Battalion team by the Leicesters, but in both matches we only lost by the odd fight, which is really very encouraging when the fighters are such complete novices.

During the year we have had but few visitors, as was only natural, and H.R.H. The Colonel-in-Chief was unable to pay the Battalion a visit. General Sir C. Shute came to stay one night in the Mess, and Edwardes and Macgeorge, on leave from the 1st Battalion, appeared one day at Catterick.

During the year Campbell, Collins and Fry have rejoined us from Territorial Adjutancies, Harvey has come from the 1st Battalion, Tryon from the Iraq Army, Hunt from being A.D.C. to General Sir A. Montgomery, Davison from the War Office and Wilbraham from Sandhurst, while Clarke and King-Salter have come back from the Dépôt. In the same period we have parted with Hunt, Stephens and Thornton to India, Fairfax-Ross, des Graz and Hopkinson to the Dépôt. Festing has gone as A.D.C. to General Sir J. T. Burnett-Stewart on Salisbury Plain, Fyers has left the Army, and Carlile and Guthrie have gone as Adjutants to the 17th London Regiment and Rangers respectively. Very shortly we shall part with Campbell, who is to go to India; Hoskyns, who is bound for Malta as Military Secretary, and Robert Bridgeman, who goes to the Staff College. On leaving Aldershot we had to say good-bye to Bernard, who lived in the mess, and whose trenchant comments on all subjects will be very much missed. Among the rest of the Battalion C.S.M. Smy has returned from the 1st Battalion. C.S.M.s Smy and Lovell and C.Q.M.S. Munn have

left the regiment after twenty-one years' service. C.S.M. Whittle is sailing for East Africa before the year is out ; C.S.M. Wilkinson and C.Q.M.S. Dalton have gone to the Depôt to replace Mr. Ings and C.Q.M.S. Eyears. R.Q.M.S. Watkins has also left, as we mentioned above, and has been replaced by C.Q.M.S. Wates.

Now, as you will see, our question has answered itself, and although we opened in a gloomy strain :

“ The threatened clouds have passed away and brightly dawns——”

Well, we hope a 1927 spent in Colchester ; but we have already drawn on our imagination too much to attempt to write up 1927—as it is, to-day is only 2 December and yet we suppose we can say “ the Christmas Entertainment for the married families went off with its usual success, thanks to Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Wood.” You are quite safe to put that in, Mr. Editor, for we hear that they are running it, so there can be no doubt whatever about it. We are only sorry we can't prophesy who's going to act Father Christmas and which of the babies will cry when he comes in.

And that being so, we will ask you, Mr. Editor, to get to work with your blue pencil, but on no account to cut out our best wishes to all other Riflemen from

Yours ever,

2ND BN. R.B.

SERGEANTS' LETTER.

2ND BATTALION.

HYDERABAD BARRACKS,

COLCHESTER,

1 January 1927.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The usual quiet period followed on those strenuous manœuvres we described in our last letter. Nothing much took place until our annual "Neuve Chapelle Ball" on 10 March. This was a great success. We held it in the Gymnasium, North Camp, and a great number of old Riflemen turned up.

Easter was a disappointment to us. Owing to the prevalence of measles, the Territorials were not allowed to join us. We were going to have had a great time too.

The General Strike soon put a stop to all Mess functions. We had very little opportunity of doing anything in our Mess at Catterick Camp. The building we were allotted certainly had been a Mess at some period. Windows out, not a door would shut, and no fireplaces. However, we fixed things up and got going. Some of us became quite expert at darts, shove-ha'penny and rings. Most evenings found us in force in the R.A.S.C. Mess, which was only a short distance away. They are permanently stationed there, and their wireless, a fire (how they got coal was a mystery to us) and sundry other attractions soon turned it into a R.B. Mess. They were very good to us,

and they even respected Sergeant Bridgewater's special chair.

The School of Signals gave us a very nice dinner and social one evening. They always made all of us very welcome there.

After about six weeks of Catterick we received the welcome news that we were for Strensall Camp. A very hot march there it was. Our first Camp was just off the Great North Road; our Caterer had managed to get some beer, blazing hot day, Bridgewater had drunk nearly a quart of water before he heard the rest of us were enjoying it. He made a record move for a fifteen-stone man, but it will take a long time for him to forget that he was drinking water and forty yards away there was beer.

On arrival at Strensall we soon made ourselves comfortable. We were under canvas, but we hired furniture, etc., and soon felt the difference after Catterick. Our first lot of visitors were the Leeds Rifles. They motored over every Sunday. R.S.M. Hilliard, late of this Battalion, was with them, and we soon got to know them all.

The Northern Section of the O.T.C. camped near us. Ex-S.M.'s Beer and Smyth, and ex-Sgt. Silcox were with them. We all went over in force to their Mess.

The Regimental Sports and dance took place while we were there. We did not run a Sergeants' tent at the sports, but we ran one at the dance, and quite a crowd of visitors turned up from York, etc.

Back to Catterick for Northern Command training was not received with cheers. Same old Mess there. Our stay was not long, and soon the welcome order came to move to Colchester. Details had moved

our Mess in the meantime and we found everything fixed up for us in Colchester. The 1st Battalion Suffolk very kindly invited everyone to dinner on arrival.

We have now settled down to what we think will prove a very pleasant Station. We started our whist drives and dances, and the lure of our very fine jazz band soon crowded us out.

The usual changes have taken place during the year. Band Sgt. Bristow has gone to the Tanks, Sgt. Wilkins taking his place. C.S.M.s Lovell, Smy, C/Sgt. Munn, Sgt. Bridgewater have gone to pension. C/Sgt. Warren, Sgts. Harbutt, Mills to Territorial Staff. C/Sgt. Gray, Sgts. Diamond, Watson from Territorial Staff. C.S.M. Whittle to the King's African Rifles. C.S.M. Wilkinson, C/Sgt. Dalton to the Dépôt. C.S.M. Grinter from the West India Regiment and C/Sgt. Spencer from the West African Frontier Force complete our changes.

Best wishes to all old Riflemen.

SERGEANTS 2ND BN. R.B.

THE DEPÔT LETTER.

WINCHESTER,

1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,

The year 1926 has seen an extraordinary amount of changes in personnel here, and Crosbie who only came here in October last year now finds himself the oldest inhabitant. Coghill finished his time as Adjutant and was succeeded in May by Starkey from the 1st Battalion. Baird was replaced by Hodson in June, Hubble exchanged to India with Prideaux-Brune, and Fairfax-Ross came here in November. Clarke's and King-Salter's period here ended in October, and Hopkinson and des Graz have taken their places. Turner left in December and Rushbrooke succeeded him. The Sergeants' Mess has also changed somewhat. Sergeant Danton went to India in January and Mr. Ings was promoted R.S.M. 1st Battalion in June and sailed with his wife in October. He will be much missed here, although we have an able successor in C.S.M. Wilkinson. C.Q.M.S. Eyears was posted as R.S.M. 12th London Regiment in November, and C.Q.M.S. Dalton relieved him.

We have had a fairly successful year in athletics, winning the inter-Depôt boxing and our share of cricket, hockey and football matches.

A very sad incident occurred in July, namely the death of Corporal Kirby which was caused by a fall in the gymnasium over the vaulting horse. He broke

his neck and died in Netley Hospital three weeks later. The poor fellow was of course completely paralysed and suffered considerably. He bore his suffering with great fortitude, however. His terrible suffering and death cast a gloom over us all.

As regards hunting, Crosbie took his horses to Cowley in January and hunted from there with the Bicester, Old Berks and South Oxford. Oxley and Turner hunted from Blandford with the Portman. November and December Crosbie, Hodson, Starkey and Oxley hunted locally with Hursley, Hambledon and H.H.; all three hunts have new Masters and Huntsmen and sport has improved considerably, but Hampshire is essentially a shooting county, with the result that there are very many large thick coverts, and wire abounds. We have all of us done a good deal of shooting round Winchester: people have been very kind.

The O.T.C. Camp went off well again this year at Tidworth Park; an account of it will be seen elsewhere.

The strike in May did not affect us very much otherwise than to upset the supply of recruits during May, as it was impossible to receive recruits owing to stoppage of all trains. We have, however, made up for lost ground now and are getting a very satisfactory type of man both from the North and London.

The Depôt distinguished itself at Bisley again, R.S.M. Apsey winning the King's Medal and the Greenjackets the Methuen Cup; it was indeed a good show.

We celebrated the Regimental Birthday with sports and a concert, both were very successful, the recruits showed tremendous keenness and it was satisfactory

that the March platoon who had been here longest beat all others.

We had several visitors during the year, Marks, 3rd Gurkhas, was attached for a month in September ; Mitchell, Princess Patricia's, came in November, but unfortunately could only stay one night as he was on his way back to Canada.

In December we had the first local Rifle Brigade Association Dinner. It was held at Dumpers and eighty-two attended. We had a good number of N.C.O.s and Riflemen from the Depôt also. The dinner was excellent and the concert after first-class, Bandmaster Stevens, R.Q.M.S. Reed, Sergeants Hardman and Slater being among the most popular singers. The speeches were short and to the point. Major Russell proposing the toast of the Regiment referred to the glorious record of the past and the able historians who have enabled us to study them so accurately. Crosbie replied for the Regiment, and assured us that the Regiment was as efficient as ever, and promised that judging by the willing and efficient work of the recruits it would continue to be in the future.

Yours ever,

THE DEPÔT.

THE "GREENJACKET" O.T.C. CAMP, 1926.

THE Annual Greenjacket Camp assembled this year on Tuesday, 27 July; the staff of the Camp arriving the previous day. The Camp broke up on Wednesday, 4 August.

This period allows for six clear days' training.

The first four days were devoted to demonstration and practice of minor tactics and platoon operations, and the final two to the practice and carrying out of inter-battalion battles.

Each Battalion also carried out night operations once.

In one case at least these entailed a nerve-racking experience for the Commandant, and the Regular staff of the battalion, on whose heads a large price had been put by the attacking companies; these adopted the methods of Abd el Krim and his followers.

As the evening light began to fail, white-robed figures appeared on the surrounding hills, and the Mussulman call to prayers echoed weirdly round the defenders' position, while the knees of at least a few of our younger soldiers began to quiver; in fact so realistic was this rendering of an Eastern scene, that it was reported that visitors to the Tattoo, driving along the main road, thought it was part of the show.

It was not long after the attack was launched before the Commandant and his staff were compelled to take refuge in the thick undergrowth of the woods

surrounding the defenders' headquarters. Meanwhile the Riffis were busy capturing his car and the regular bugler, whose life hung on a thread in these savage hands.

Unfortunately the Battalion Commander was so overcome by fear that his chattering teeth, helped by hysterical laughter, gave away their hiding place, and the whole staff including the Commandant were captured. Luckily, before worse befel the prisoners, the captors were persuaded that still fresh laurels were to be won by taking some of the other defenders' posts in rear, and the prisoners were left alone to find the mutilated bugler and end the battle.

This is only one of the many stirring incidents that happened on each battalion front during the night attacks of Saturday, 31 July.

The success of the final battles on Tuesday was ensured by the close co-operation of 5th Field Brigade R.A., 5th Battalion Royal Tank Corps, and 16th Squadron Royal Air Force, who kindly allotted guns and tanks to fight with each Battalion, while aeroplanes from the latter performed many heroic actions overhead, fired at indiscriminately by both enemy and friend.

Most leaders, including the Battalion commanders, qualified for V.C.s. The latter having thrown their last reserves into the battle, galloped forward and took part in the hand-to-hand contest with their leading troops quite oblivious of enemy Tanks shooting them up at close range.

The umpiring on the final day was excellently carried out by the Assistant Commandant's class of officers under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Kelly, who kindly forsook his new duties to watch

the results of his training of some of these officers earlier in the year.

This class had put in much hard work during the week, and were frequently to be seen arguing with some heat over the solution of the many problems carefully prepared by the Assistant Commandant.

Thanks to the training by the brigade Signalling Officer of a class of thirty-eight cadets, messages poured in during the battle to battalion headquarters, some of them legible, some not.

An excellent demonstration with tracer was arranged by the 2nd Bn. 60th, which was far more satisfactory than those given in previous years.

Trial flights with the R.A.F. were again very popular amongst the cadets.

The weather was excellent during the whole period.

At the end of camp everyone looked thoroughly fit, and the health of the cadets was good throughout.

The general efficiency of the cadets showed an undoubted advance on previous years, and the training of contingents has obviously been run on the right lines during the year.

Everyone agreed that the voluntary courses held at the Dépôt at Easter for Contingent Commanders and their officers, had greatly assisted them in the training of their contingents. It is hoped that these will continue.

It is believed that one battalion commander favoured more noise on the parade ground. It is very sad to see colour blindness creeping on in old age.

The Sports again excited some keen competition, and the "Greenjacket" Cup was won by Blundell's.

De Salis and his assistants deserve every credit for their careful arrangements, and the way the pro-

gramme was completed, in spite of a serious counter-attraction.

In the middle of an exciting race the Officers' Mess tent went up in flames, and in a few seconds the sports ground was deserted. It is understood that this unfortunate occurrence was due to the hot sun, a heavy lunch, and a quiet siesta, resulting in a dropped cigarette.

Colonel B. D. Fisher, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, again provided us with every assistance, and large numbers of excellent horses. Gallopers were to be seen all day scouring the country for their respective commanders.

Godden was again brigade quartermaster, and his arrangements, and those of his staff, worked without a hitch of any kind. Nothing could have been better.

Grenville-Grey carried out the duties of Staff Captain for the first time. The most hair-raising problems failed to perturb him ; cool, calm and collected, he found the correct solution to them all, with the resultant efficiency to the camp.

As in previous years, the familiar figure of Q.M.S. Biltcliffe was to be found in the brigade office to help with words of wisdom and the typewriter.

The camp was very short of music this year, but it is understood that the less said about this the better. It is hoped that more satisfactory arrangements will be made in future years. But although bands were scarce there were some excellent "sing-songs" every night, arranged and conducted by the Rev. A. W. Chute, O.B.E., and Rev. P. S. Abraham.

At the final song-song "Old King Cole" was very soulfully rendered by Dalby, Lawrence, Reeve, Bennett and two cadets. It is understood that this is only

the prelude to their career on the stage. Even the Commandant once more "took the boards," to the great enjoyment of the audience. In fact so many choruses were sung that the camp was hoarse, and to everyone's great relief peace reigned for the rest of the night.

So ended one of the most enjoyable and, we hope, efficient camps since the war, and one battalion commander promptly changed his telegraphic address from "Happy Days Tidworth" to "Happy Days Dinard" to recuperate.

STAFF AND CONTINGENTS AT O.T.C. CAMP.

<i>Brigade Commander</i>	.	Colonel B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O.
<i>Asst. Bde. Commdr.</i>	.	Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C., K.R.R.C.
<i>Brigade Major</i>	.	Captain J. T. W. Reeve, D.S.O., Rifle Bde.
<i>Bde. Sig. Officer</i>	.	Lieut. C. V. Jones, M.C., 2nd Bn. Welch Regt.
<i>S.M.O.</i>	.	Major A. H. Bond, R.A.M.C.
<i>Staff Captain</i>	.	Captain C. E. M. Grenville Grey, K.R.R.C.
<i>Bde. Qr. Mr.</i>	.	Lieut. F. P. Godden, Rifle Bde.
<i>Bde. W/T. Officer</i>	.	2nd Lieut. F. J. Wall, 2nd Div. Signals.
<i>Bde. Sgt. Major</i>	.	R.S.M. W. H. Apsey, Rifle Bde.
<i>Bde. Q.M. Sgt.</i>	.	R.Q.M.S. A. Reed, Rifle Bde.
<i>Supt. Clerk Bde. H.Q.</i>	.	O.R.Q.M.S. J. W. Biltcliffe, K.R.R.C.

No. I Battalion.

Commanding Officer	Colonel T. G. Dalby, D.S.O., K.R.R.C.
2nd in Command .	Captain T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., K.R.R.C.
Adjutant . . .	Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis, K.R.R.C.
O.i/c Demon. Pltn.	Capt. the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., K.R.R.C.
Battn. Sgt. Major .	R.S.M. G. A. P. Hind, K.R.R.C.
Eton College.	Royal Grammar School
Monkton Combe School.	(Worcester).
Uppingham School.	Wolverhampton School.
King's College (Taun- ton).	Queen Mary's Grammar School (Walsall).
Stowe School.	

No. II Battalion.

Commanding Officer	Major A. E. Lawrence, M.C., K.R.R.C.
2nd in Command .	Captain Le G. G. W. Horton, K.R.R.C.
Adjutant . . .	Lieut. A. G. Bennett, K.R.R.C.
O.i/c Demon. Pltn.	Lieut. G. de Bruyne, K.R.R.C.
Battn. Sgt. Major .	C.S.M. F. Tuck, K.R.R.C.
Dulwich College.	King Edward's Gram- mar School, Bury St.
Wellington College (Berks).	Edmunds.
Taunton School.	West Buckland School,
Ipswich School.	Epsom College.
Reading School.	St. John's School,
Bristol Grammar School	Leatherhead.
Royal Grammar School,	Kelly College.
High Wycombe.	Weymouth College.

No. III Battalion.

Commanding Officer	Lieut.-Col. J. P. G. Crosbie, D.S.O., Rifle Bde.
2nd in Command .	Capt. Sir E. A. Hodson, Bt., D.S.O., Rifle Bde.
Adjutant . . .	Lieut. V. B. Turner, Rifle Bde.
O.i/c Demon. Pltn.	Lieut. E. N. Clarke, Rifle Bde.
Battn. Sgt. Major .	R.S.M. S. Ings, Rifle Bde.

Brighton College.
Rugby School.
Merchant Taylors Sch.
Highgate School.
Monmouth Grammar
School.

Dean Close School.
King's School (Wor-
cester).
St. Albans School.
Wellington School (Som-
erset).

No. IV Battalion.

Commanding Officer	Major H. F. Campbell, Rifle Bde.
2nd in Command .	Capt. R. Edwardes, Rifle Bde.
Adjutant . . .	Lieut. H. Coghill, Rifle Bde.
O.i/c Demon. Pltn.	Lieut. G. H. Hunt, Rifle Bde.
Battn. Sgt. Major .	C.S.M. E. Partridge, Rifle Bde.

Blundell's School.
Abingdon School.
Canford School.
Eastbourne College.
Skinners School.
Berkhamsted School.
St. Edmund's College,
Ware.

Mill Hill School.
Cranbrook School.
Elizabeth Coll. (Guern-
sey).
Hereford Cathedral Sch.
Sherborne School.
King Edward's School
(Bath).

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

RACQUETS.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. H. SLOGGETT, D.S.O.

ARMY RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP,
1926.

THE competition for the Army Racquets Doubles Championship commenced at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on 22 February, entries having been received from the R.A. (Woolwich) 2 pairs, Coldstream Guards (holders), Northamptonshire Regiment, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and The Rifle Brigade.

First Round.—K.R.R.C. (Lieutenant J. N. Cheney and Lieutenant C. J. Wilson) beat The Rifle Brigade (Major A. A. Tod and Lieutenant A. C. Gore) by 4 games to 2 (15—17, 11—15, 15—10, 18—13, 15—12, 15—9).

A very good and close match, as the score shows.

R.A. Woolwich "A" (Major W. T. O. Crewdson and Captain C. M. Christie, M.C.), w.o., The Northamptonshire Regiment (Captain M. A. Green and Lieutenant E. P. Sewell) scratched.

Semi-Final.—Coldstream Guards (Holders) (Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad and Lieutenant J. R. Duckworth-King) beat R.A. Woolwich "A" pair by 4 games to 1 (15—9, 15—10, 11—15, 15—7, 15—12).

K.R.R.C. beat R.A. Woolwich "B" (Major E. H. P. Pease-Watkin, D.S.O., and Lieutenant N. H. Kindersley) by 4 games to 2 (15—7, 9—15, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12, 15—8).

Final.—Coldstream Guards (Holders) beat K.R.R.C. by 4 games to 2 (15—4, 15—6, 18—16, 4—15, 14—17, 15—10).

The Coldstream were warm favourites to win easily, but the 60th put up a great fight and made it a far closer match than was expected, also they were unfortunate in having the run of luck against them through most of the match, which made their performance even more creditable. The C.I.G.S., General Sir George Milne, in presenting the Cup congratulated the winners, and the losers even more heartily, on their play.

Failing the Regiment annexing the Cup next year, which of course they will, we shall most earnestly hope to see the 60th take their revenge and run out the winners.

ARMY RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Competition for the Singles Championship (holder, Colonel W. E. Wilson-Johnston, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.), commenced at Prince's Club on 26 February.

First Round.—Captain C. M. Christie, M.C. (R.A.) beat Lieutenant J. N. Cheney (K.R.R.C.) by 3 games to none (18—13, 15—6, 15—8).

Lieutenant G. N. Scott-Chad (Coldstream Guards) beat Lieutenant N. H. Kindersley (R.A.) by 3 games to none (15—0, 15—0, 15—2).

Captain F. A. Sampson (Royal Fusiliers) beat Major W. T. O. Crewdson (R.A.) by 3 games to none (15—0, 15—9, 15—8).

Captain C. P. Hancock (Indian Army), w.o., Lieutenant The Lord Grenfell (K.R.R.C.) scratched.

Colonel W. E. Wilson-Johnston (Indian Army) (holder) beat Major J. H. D. Sheppard (R.A.O.C.) by 3 games to none (15—7, 15—1, 15—5).

Lieutenant J. R. Duckworth-King (Coldstream Guards) beat Lieutenant C. J. Wilson (K.R.R.C.) by 3 games to none (15—12, 15—13, 15—0).

Lieutenant A. C. Gore (Rifle Bde), w.o., Captain M. A. Green (Northamptonshire Regiment) scratched.

Captain E. G. Bartlett, M.C. (Cameronians) beat Major E. H. Pease-Watkin, D.S.O. (R.A.) by 3 games to none (15—1, 15—4, 15—6).

Second Round.—Lieutenant Scott-Chad beat Captain Christie by 3 games to 1 (15—5, 15—9, 6—15, 17—15).

Captain Hancock beat Captain Sampson by 3 games to 2 (16—13, 17—14, 7—15, 7—15, 15—3).

Colonel Wilson-Johnston beat Lieutenant Duckworth-King by 3 games to none (15—0, 15—0, 15—6).

Lieutenant Gore beat Captain Bartlett by 3 games to none (15—6, 15—13, 15—3).

Semi-Final.—Lieutenant Scott-Chad beat Captain Hancock by 3 games to 2 (15—5, 15—16, 15—10, 12—15, 15—4).

Colonel Wilson-Johnston beat Lieutenant Gore by 3 games to 1 (6—15, 18—14, 15—10, 15—0).

Final.—Lieutenant Scott-Chad beat Colonel Wilson-Johnston by 3 games to none (15—6, 15—12, 15—5).

The same finalists as last year, except that Scott-Chad reversed the tables, and won by the same margin of games as he was beaten the previous year.

By winning both the Doubles and Singles, Scott-Chad has equalled the feat of Captain H. L. Balfour-Bryant, Major Hon. J. J. Astor and Captain T. O. Jameson, who till now had been the only three players to accomplish the dual win. He has also made

an actual record, in that he also won the Army Squash Racquets Championship this year, the year of its inception at Prince's Club.

The Cup was presented by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington.

The thanks of all the competitors are due to Prince's Club for the able way in which they ran both competitions.

GREENJACKET POINT-TO-POINT.

BY "OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT."

THE hunting activities of the Officers during the season of 1925-26 were rather more widespread than of late. Guthrie, Fulford and Holroyd were in the Blackmore Vale and Troyte-Bullock with the South and West Wilts. Johnnie Crosbie made the Depôt of the Oxford & Bucks his Headquarters and hunted apparently all over England, even taking part in the great thirty-five-mile Belvoir hunt.

Gore and Purdon were in Westmeath and Kildare, while Festing and Gordon-Duff patronized the Duke of Beaufort's and North Cotswold. In February the Colonel disappeared to the Warwickshire and Pytchley, a part of the world where Downes also had an occasional flying visit.

Practically all reappeared at Aldershot for the Point-to-Point races which again were run in conjunction with the 60th. Jumbo Wilson with Sandy Lawrence of the 60th made all arrangements for a course at Ashridge Wood in the Garth Monday country, but in the interests of economy combined with the Cavalry and Staff College who also had their races over the same line of country.

The secretaries laid out the course secure in the knowledge that one rode 19 stone and the other did not intend to ride at all, with the result that the Cavalry disapproved of a certain rail which they removed. There was a good deal of chaff flying about when it was discovered that the Greenjackets had it replaced in the course of the following week when they came to ride over it. The fences generally were on the small side but rather stiff and hard, and possibly most of the weeding out had been accomplished by the time the rail was reached, but there were certainly no more casualties there than anywhere else.

The entries were generally good, amounting to forty for the three races. Only three past Riflemen entered horses, of whom Geoffrey Whitaker, now in the Coldstream Guards, and David Dawnay of the 10th Hussars, were serving in Aldershot, so that nearly all came from serving Riflemen, and mostly from the 2nd Battalion.

However, the inevitable troubles at the end of the season prevented all going to the post and only six faced the starter for the light weights, the first race of the day. They kept well together for the first half-mile, but coming past the enclosures the Colonel took

the lead on "Ferryman" with George Bullock in close attendance and the others well up. Going up the hill on the far side these two were still leading, "Bayardo" (Hunt) having run out and the others beginning to fail, though Massy Beresford was still to be reckoned with. The latter, however, hit a rail at the far side a bit too hard and came down, leaving a good hole for Downes on "Fanlight" who was close behind. Two more fences and the Colonel's "Ferryman" came it with a real heavy toss when lying level with "Fermoy." Fulford's "Mickey," horrified at seeing the C.O. standing on his head on the far side of the fence, ran out and "Fanlight" came along a field behind George Troyte-Bullock now winning easily. However, the second place was snatched from "Fanlight" at the last fence by the remounted "Ferryman," whose jockey was bleeding freely all over the spectators.

The King's Cup, being the 60th Past and Present Race, followed, and then the Duke of Connaught's Cup produced ten runners out of the fifteen on the card. Gore's "Loughborough," the last year's winner when owned and ridden by Gordon-Duff, took the lead with Dawnay's "Express" and Geoffrey Whitaker's "Marron Chaud" being well up till the second fence which he took by the roots with the inevitable result.

Coming into the spectators' field Johnnie Crosbie's "Sunday" subsided, to be remounted with astonishing activity and to regain his place in two or three fields. Coming down to the water, "Loughborough" was still in the lead, with "John Peel," "Baccarat" and "Rufus" all prominent.

At the second water jump two fields on, "Sunday" proved himself less active and intrepid than his owner. He tried to cut it and slipped in, breaking Crosbie's leg in the fall and carried out "Black Bess," "Silvo" and "Rufus," Dawnay's "Express" having come to grief earlier.

When they came in sight again at the top of the hill there were several together and it was difficult to pick them out till the end when "John Peel" steered by Purdon drew to the front and won by a couple of lengths from "Baccarat," with Freddie Stephens in the saddle. "Loughborough" made a gallant effort, but came it at the last fence and ran third.

For the Farmers' Race, a good field of ten or twelve turned out. Mr. Falconer had telephoned for a jockey from the Regiment and Ivor Holroyd being a Hampshire man was detailed. The choice was a good one for Holroyd rode a good race and won by some two lengths with "Dumbell."

He repeated his success for Mr. Falconer by riding the same horse again at the Vine Point-to-Point a week or so later. This time he won in spite of seven refusals and two falls!

The Heavyweights combined with the 60th produced twelve R.B. runners and four from the 60th. Johnnie Crosbie being out of action, Allan, all of whose horses had come to grief a week be-

fore, took the mount at the last moment. Bernard turned out on old "Rupert," a past winner, together with such hardy annuals as Bridgeman's "Puggy" and Ross's "Mr. Sandy." The latter, however, a good honest hunter but no race-horse, turned over early in the proceedings as he did last year, and so did Garnett's "Talmud."

They kept well together up to the top of the first hill when Hamilton-Russell's "Felix" hit a fence a bit too hard, with the inevitable result. After the second water jump poor old "Rupert" found the long hill too much and this gallant old horse dropped back on reaching the top to be eventually pulled up by his owner.

The race ended with a second victory for George Troyte-Bullock with "Penny," last year's winner. Ivor Holroyd's "Ronald" was second, with Cripps (60th) third on "The Star." "Puggy," piloted by his gallant owner, was fourth, and Frank Festing's "Fanny" although carrying 15 stone was well up. This latter is probably the best hunter in the Regiment and his owner was well advised to refuse a blank cheque after the race.

The 60th Light Weight with five runners finished a day which was a real triumph for George Troyte-Bullock, who won both Light and Heavyweight races on his own horses. "Hereford" is a remount which he gets as A.D.C. to the Chief, but "Penny" was a horse he bought cheap when lame. Through excellent horsemaster-ship he got him right and has now ridden him two seasons and won the heavyweights twice with him at the end of the season. As the owner is probably our hardest man to hounds and never spares his horses, it speaks volumes for his stable management. He is to be very much congratulated.

The day's sport was one that had stirred up some hopes of promotion among the juniors, as Johnnie Crosbie returned on a stretcher and the Colonel had to retire to Hospital to get his head sewn up. However, such hopes were dashed to the ground when Crosbie told us how the King had visited him at Sister Agnes' Hospital, and the Colonel turned up at Orderly Room within a couple of days.

RESULTS OF RACES.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE LIGHTWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

1. Mr. G. V. Troyte-Bullock's *Hereford* (Owner).
2. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton's *Ferryman* (Owner).
3. Major O. C. Downes' *Fanlight* (Owner).

Also ran :

Capt. Fulford's *Mickey*.

Mr. Hunt's *Bayardo*.

Capt. T. Massy-Beresford's *Sir Galahad*.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP.

1. Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard's *John Peel* (Mr. Purdon).
2. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton's *Baccarat* (Mr. Stephens).
3. Mr. A. C. Gore's *Loughborough* (Owner).

Also ran :

Lieut.-Col. Crosbie's *Sunday*.
Mr. Whitaker's *Marron Chaud*.
Capt. Fulford's *Silvo*.
Mr. Guthrie's *Rufus*.
Major Downes' *Black Bess*.
Mr. Hunt's *Gambol*.
Mr. Dawnay's *Express*.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE HEAVYWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

1. Mr. G. V. Troyte-Bullock's *Penny* (Owner), 1st in combined race.
2. Mr. C. I. P. Holroyd's *Ronald* (Owner), 2nd in combined race.
3. Capt. R. C. Bridgeman's *Puggy* (Owner), 4th in combined race.

Also ran :

Lieut.-Col. Crosbie's *Snowdon*.
Mr. Festing's *Fanny*.
Mr. H. Russell's *Felix*.
Mr. Garnett's *Talmud*.
Col. Bernard's *Rupert*.
Capt. Hoskyns' *O.B.P.*
Capt. Hoskyns' *Laddie*.
Capt. Norcott's *Remus*.
Capt. F. Ross's *Mr. Sandy*.

THE FARMERS' RACE.

1. Mr. Falconer's *Dumbell* (Mr. Holroyd).
2. Mr. Hogan's *Blue Kitten*.
3. Mr. A. J. Booth's *Bloms*.

THE KING'S CUP (K.R.R.C.).

1. Capt. H. M. Heyland's *Twilight VIII* (Mr. Cripps).
2. Col. Sir H. Wake's *Priestess* (Mr. Paine).
3. Mr. R. G. R. Oxley's *Bess* (Owner).

THE K.R.R.C. HEAVYWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

1. Mr. P. W. Cripps' *The Star* (Owner), 3rd in combined race.

THE K.R.R.C. LIGHTWEIGHT STEEPLECHASE.

1. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Howard's *Rifleman* (Mr. Bennett).
2. Mr. G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien's *Decima* (Owner).
3. Mr. J. H. Paine's *Midnight* (Owner).

43RD L.I. v. 2ND BATTALION THE RIFLE BRIGADE TEAM RACE

BY "OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT."

On 1 April our annual match with the 43rd was held at the Old Berks Point-to-Point races at Farringdon. Comparatively few old Riflemen turned up, but we were all glad to see Gen. Stephens who had come to look at the course which he so often rode over with his old horse "Quicksilver."

The 43rd were still in Germany, but such a detail did not prevent them producing a team of six for the second year in succession. Surely this is about as sporting an effort as ever can be put up.

The conditions of the Cup are that either Regiment winning it three times, keeps it. The 43rd have defeated us handsomely twice and this year we were very keen to prevent their scoring a third win, and accordingly selected our team with a good deal of care. The Mounted Infantry Cup at the Staff College Point-to-Point was run the day before and many of our horses were entered but were not allowed to run, if they were selected for our team.

At the start of the race we were so obsessed with the necessity of standing up that the pace was almost ludicrously slow, but it soon sharpened up as horses and riders got warm and by the time we were at the far side of the course, the Colonel was shouting hard at the leaders to take a pull. Adrian Gore on "Loughborough" was leading by a field by this time possibly because he could not help it, while Holroyd and Purdon were both prominent. Here Slessor (43rd) fell and "Ferryman" made sure of his staying out of the race by jumping on him. At the timber "Ronald" tried his luck with the top rail and very nearly decanted his rider. The writer, who was holding a commanding position at the tail of the hunt, got a fine view of Farringdon Church and village between the horse and the rider. The latter, however, got back into the plate, and from this on it was obvious that the race was ours, if we could only stand up, and although Troyte-Bullock's "Penny" burst a blood-vessel and could only come along slowly at the end we won very easily, providing the first four past the post.

The finish was desperately close, and all thought it would be given as a dead heat between "Ferryman" and "Loughborough," but the Judge was able to divide them and gave the race to Buxton's "Ferryman" by the shortest head that ever was seen. The order of the finish was as follows, the Regiment winning the race by 54 points to 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton's | R.B. <i>Ferryman</i> (Owner). |
| 2. Mr. A. C. Gore's | R.B. <i>Loughborough</i> (Owner). |
| 3. Mr. C. I. P. Holroyd's | R.B. <i>Ronald</i> (Owner). |
| 4. Col. D. J. C. K. Bernard's | R.B. <i>John Peel</i> (Mr. Purdon). |
| 5. Capt. J. W. Meade's | 43rd <i>Festivity</i> (Owner). |

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 6. Mr. R. H. Doayne's | 43rd | <i>Sunray</i> (Owner). |
| 7. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Buxton's | R.B. | <i>Baccarat</i> (Capt. Fulford). |
| 8. Mr. G. Troyte-Bullock's | R.B. | <i>Penny</i> (Owner). |

The last two years have provided several enthusiastic race riders, and it will be of interest to record the following performances in 1926 other than those already noted.

Troyte-Bullock.—S. & W. Wilts—"Hereford" fell. M.I. Cup—2nd.
Hursley Nomination—3rd.

Garnett. M.I. Cup, "Talmud," fell and broke his neck.

Holroyd—Hursley Vine, "Dumbell" won.
Tedworth.

H. H.

Fulford.—M.I. Cup, "Silvo."

Guthrie.—Blackmore Vale. Lightweight 3rd. Heavyweight 1st.

Purdon.—Hursley riding Crosbie's "Sunday."

Bernard.—H. H., "John Peel" (fell).

POLO, 1926.

1ST BATTALION.

THE Northern Command Manœuvres prevented any polo till the beginning of December, and our first tournament was the Peshawar Christmas. For this we entered two teams: "A" team consisting of McGaw 1, Newton 2, Bosville 3, and Taylor back, and "B" team of Edwardes 1, Brush 2, Follett 3, and Macgeorge back. Both teams succumbed in the first round, "A" team being beaten by the Wafflers and "B" team by The Guides. In the subsidiary "A" and "B" teams met in the first round, "A" winning somewhat easily 6-1, and in the second round beat the 4/14th Punjabis, to whom they gave one goal, 4-3. In the Semi-Final "A" team were beaten 4-2 by the Remnants.

For the Nowshera Junior Tournament in January we entered one team, consisting of Richardson 1, Bosville 2, Poole 3, and Taylor back. After beating the Past and Present 6-5, we were beaten 6-3 by The Guides in the Semi-Final.

We now went to Brigade Camp for twelve days and then to the Infantry at Pindi. Our team here was the same as at Nowshera. Our first game was against the King's Own Royal Regiment and was somewhat of a walk-over, 12-1. We then played the Durham Light Infantry, the eventual winners. There was unfortunately a strong wind blowing down the ground, which rather spoilt this game. The D.L.I. scored first goal, playing against the wind. This practically settled the result early in the match, which they won 3-2 after a good game, of which they had, on the whole, the better. The D.L.I. beat the 60th 4-3 in the Final after a very good game, which the 60th looked like winning right up to the middle of the last chukker. This is the D.L.I.'s second consecutive

win in the Infantry, and it is difficult to see who is likely to beat them, till they too take their place on the frontier, to which all polo-playing Infantry Regiments in India seem naturally to gravitate.

For the Gai Cup in Peshawar in March we entered two teams, the following playing: "X" team, Edwardes, Starkey, Gwynne, Poole and Taylor, and "Y" team, Follett, Richardson, Bosville and MacGeorge. In the tournament both were beaten in the first round, and in the subsidiary "X" had to scratch owing to lame ponies, and "Y" were beaten 5-2 by the Poona Horse "A."

Our last tournament was at Mardan in April, the team being Graham 1, Bosville 2, Poole 3, and Taylor back. In the first round we beat the Seaforths, to whom we gave a goal, by 4-2, and were then unlucky to strike the Central India Horse "A" team, whose total handicap was 18. Considering the difference in handicap of 18 and 4, we had a very good game with them and were beaten 9-8 after receiving 7. At the end of the first chukker the score was 8-0 to us, but after that they got going well and we could not keep them out. One of their side, George, is now playing for the Army in India Team, while another, Alexander, is spare man.

This season we shall only get the Peshawar Christmas and the Infantry, and the latter will be very much hampered by camp all January and Inter-Brigade Manœuvres in February, just before the tournament.

After that comes Landi Kotal, where we hope that some of those who have lately come out to us will get a grounding in slower polo, so that when, eventually, we return to civilization again we shall be able to get polo going strong at once.

Peshawar can never be a good station from a polo point of view. Hunting is a great counter-attraction, and the intensive training away from the station is a great handicap, which involves either ourselves or the Cavalry Regiment.

We must hope for a quieter station after Landi Kotal where, as in Cawnpore before, the whole of the officers can turn out for polo regularly three times a week.

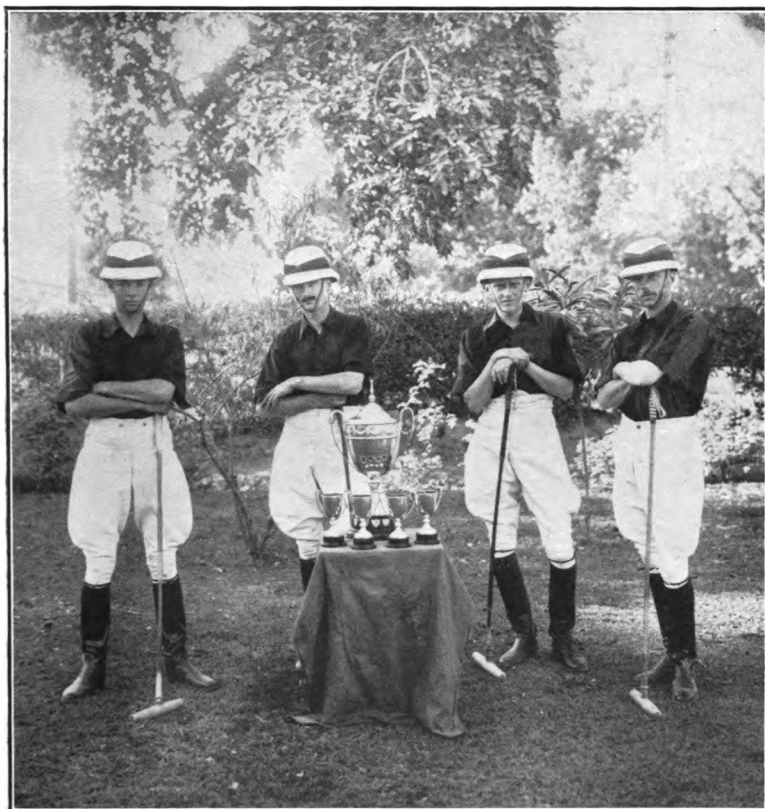
Since the polo letter was written, we have started our last season with most unexpected success. As there will be no polo news from Landi Kotal, the results of the Peshawar Christmas Tournament are included in news for this issue of the CHRONICLE.

A team consisting of Newton, Follett, Richardson and Taylor was entered for the Christmas Tournament. In the first round we met the R.A., Nowshera. Follett unfortunately took a very bad fall in the first chukker and had to be removed to hospital. Graham took his place for the remainder of the tournament. We won this match 5-0.

In the second round we beat "E" Battery, R.H.A., 4-3 after a good game. Our opponents were handicapped by their ponies, several of which were only half trained.

1st BATTALION
POLO
WINNERS OF THE
CHRISTMAS POLO TOURNAMENT.
1926

[Mela Ram & Sons.]



Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Capt.
F. D. Richardson.	J. A. Taylor, M.C.	J. G. Newton.	O. B. Graham, D.S.O.

The Semi-Final against the Scinde Horse was the best game of all. We received $\frac{1}{2}$ goal on the handicap and finally won $2\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

This was a very fast game and the winning of it was chiefly due to the brilliant play of Richardson.

In the Final we met the Central India Horse. Again we received $\frac{1}{2}$ goal on handicap. They undoubtedly did the pressing in the first three chukkers, but suffered from the very common disability of being unable to shoot straight. In the last chukker the tide turned in our favour, and when the Bugle sounded the score was $3\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in our favour.

This made a very satisfactory conclusion to our time in Peshawar. It is sad that we are obliged to give up polo for about two years owing to Landi Kotal, but it is hoped to collect ponies again this time next year.

The success of the team in the tournament, which has not been won by Infantry since the first year of the Cup (1913), was largely due to Richardson. He is undoubtedly the best player we have yet produced and should become really first-class.

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

Battalion Football.—The Battalion Team was never seriously got going during 1926, and I am afraid that we have no outside successes to boast of; inside the Battalion the football spirit has been very keen and it is agreed by the experts that the standard of play in Company and Platoon matches has been very good indeed.

Inter-Company Football.—Battalion League played in March resulted in an easy win for "I" Company.

At Cherat there was an Inter-Company League in August and September, there being three entries from the Seaforth Highlanders besides our own "B," "C," and "H.Q." Teams. The ultimate winners were "B" Company, which was very satisfactory, as in previous matches the Seaforths had usually been too strong for us.

Battalion Inter-Company Knock-out Competition in November and December produced the following results:—

1st Round—"H.Q." beat "B."

Semi-Final—"I" beat "A" and "C" beat "H.Q."

Final—"I" beat "C."

Inter-Platoon Football.—We have played a good deal of Inter-Platoon football during the year, which is undoubtedly a good thing, as nearly every man who showed any promise was able to get plenty of games, especially at Cherat.

The first Inter-Platoon Tournament played in Peshawar resulted in 1 Platoon beating Signallers in the Final.

At Cherat in June and July, when "A" and "I" Companies and the Machine Gun and Signal Classes were there, there were

two Platoon Tournaments. The Senior one, which included the Seaforth Highlanders, was won by a team of theirs: the Junior one resulted in 2 Platoon defeating 15 in the Final.

During August and September there was an Inter-Platoon Competition open to all units in Peshawar; this resulted in a win for 15 Platoon, a very creditable performance.

The final Battalion Inter-Platoon Competition was held during September, October and November. The Semi-Finals were played when the Battalion reunited for the cold weather: the Cherat Finalists, Nos. 9 and 6 (the latter having five matches with the Signallers before a decision was obtained) meeting the Peshawar Finalists, Nos. 3 and 15.

The eventual winners were No. 9.

2ND BATTALION.

1925-1926.

Army Cup.—Once again our hopes of winning the Army Cup were brought to an end when our redoubtable opponents, the 2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment, met us in the Semi-Final. After a fine sequence of victories we were confident of getting through to the Final.

In the fourth round we beat the 10th Hussars by 3 to 2. This match provided our best game in the Competition. Playing with the wind in the first half we scored twice, but before the change of ends the Hussars were on level terms. With the wind behind them in the second half the Hussars made great efforts to obtain the lead, but our defence held out grandly. Ten minutes from the end we netted again. The Hussars had practically all the remainder of the game but were unable to score, and we are to be considered a trifle lucky to emerge the winners.

In the fifth round we met the Royal Artillery from Shobbury and won 11 to 1. In contrast with the game with Hussars, this game proved to be very one-sided. The Gunners seemed unable to settle down at all, whilst we played remarkably fine football. The score by no means flattered us.

In the Semi-Final we lost to the Leicesters by 2 to 1. In this game Sergeant Fry dislocated his shoulder a few minutes after the start, and this, of course, had its effect on our morale. Sergeant Fry stayed on the field, but was of very little use. The Leicesters very quickly put us two goals down. We re-organized our team at half-time, and this had immediate effect, Rifleman Kyne scoring. We continually attacked, but met with no further success. We gave our opponents three hearty cheers, and the Colonel complimented the winners. The Leicesters quite deserved their win, and we were sorry to see them beaten in the Final.

Command Senior League.—We got through the first stages of this league fairly easily, winning every match.

In the ante Semi-Final we beat 4th Brigade R.A. by 4-1 ; in the Semi-Final, the Royal West Kents by 5-1 ; and in the Final the Middlesex Regiment by 2-0.

In this league we realised our hopes of last year.

The following is the final of the Divisional League :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals.		Pts.
					F.	A.	
2nd Rifle Brigade .	14	14	—	—	69	20	28
R.A.S.C., T.C. .	16	12	1	3	67	38	25
2nd K.R.R.C. .	15	11	—	4	60	38	22
2nd R. Tank Corps .	16	8	2	6	51	32	18
2nd Dorset Regt. .	14	6	1	7	27	36	13
Royal Engineers .	15	5	2	8	54	48	12
1st Cameronians .	14	4	1	9	40	57	9
1st Gloucesters. .	16	3	1	12	43	72	7
3rd Brigade R.A. .	16	1	—	15	26	95	2

Aldershot Senior Cup.—A repetition of last year. Arriving in the Semi-Final stage we were vanquished by the 10th Hussars.

3rd Round : Beat R.A.S.C. by 4-2.

4th Round : Beat 2nd K.R.R.C. 2-1.

Semi-Final : Lost to 10th Hussars 2-1.

Hants Senior Cup.—After receiving a bye in the fourth round we were drawn against Cowes, at Cowes, in the fifth round. In this game we lost to a team of semi-professionals by 5-2, our biggest defeat since our arrival from Chanak.

Russell-Cotes Cup.—Hopes ran high in this competition, but Thorneycrofts put us away fairly easily.

4th Round : Battalion beat 2nd Middlesex by 10-1.

5th Round : Lost to Thorneycrofts by 3-2.

Aldershot Charity Cup.—Four military and four civilians are selected and invited to enter for this competition. The Battalion were asked and accepted. We eventually won this competition two days before being detailed for strike duty at Catterick.

1st Round : Battalion beat 2nd Middlesex by 5-4.

2nd Round : Battalion beat Royal Engineers by 5-0.

Final : Battalion beat R.A.M.C. by 3-1.

Aldershot Command Junior League.—The Battalion Reserves did very well in their section of the league, tying with 2nd K.R.R.C. for first place. These two teams played off for first place in the section, and the Reserves lost by 2-1 after having four-fifths of the game.

The 60th reached the final of the Command, and we were sorry to see them beaten.

Aldershot Junior Cup.—The Reserves were favourites for the cup, but met with defeat from "A" Corps Signals, who really should have been in the senior division as their unit is equal to the strength

of a battalion. However, the Reserves put up a very plucky fight, and further had the satisfaction of beating them twice in the league.

3rd Round : Reserves beat 1st Div. Signals 8-3.

Semi-Final : Lost to "A" Corps Signals by 3-1.

Hants Junior Cup.—After a series of outstanding victories the Reserves reached the fifth round and were beaten by village yokels by 2-1.

3rd Round : Beat Royal Engineers 8-1.

4th Round : Beat Electrical Civilian Staff 8-1.

5th Round : Lost to Wanborough by 2-1.

Company League and Keppel Cup.—H.Q. "A" were successful in winning the league, and No. 2 Platoon the most popular cup for football in the Battalion.

1926-27.

Amateur Cup.—1st Qualifying Round : Battalion beat 10th Royal Hussars 4-1.

When the new Football Season commenced we were poked away among the moors of Yorkshire. We journeyed to Aldershot and met our old friends and rivals, the 10th Royal Hussars. Our team played very well in spite of having had no practice. The result was a fair reflection of the game. The Hussars missed the services of their stars (three Army players), and their chances of winning the Cavalry Cup are not so rosy as they had been on the five previous occasions. However, we wish them luck, and shall always remember with pleasure the sporting games during our stay at Aldershot.

2nd Round : Addlestone beat Battalion 5-2.

After a chapter of accidents on the road to Addlestone we arrived twenty minutes late for the match, and the team was almost frozen owing to having been on the road six hours.

Addlestone proved a very moderate side, but were helped considerably by their knowledge of the ground. We bade farewell to this competition by being beaten to the tune of 5-2.

Essex Senior Cup.—Leicesters beat Battalion 3-2.

Our local rivals defeated us after a ding-dong battle in which we were a trifle unfortunate in not being on level terms when the final whistle went.

Worthington-Evans Cup.—Battalion beat Leicesters 2-0.

Two military and two civilian teams were invited to play in this competition. The Battalion accepted, and we met the Leicesters (last year's winners) once more. In another fiercely-contested game we crossed over with a lead of 1-0, and went further ahead just before the end. A record gate was taken.

In the final we met Colchester Town, who are in the Spartan League. There was a big contrast in the physique of the team, we being a team of typical riflemen and our opponents of the police

type. However, we proved winners by 3-2. The Cup and Medals for the team were presented by the Secretary of State for War, who attended the match.

Press Cup.—1st Round: Battalion beat the R.A. 6-0.

2nd Round: Battalion lost to Leicesters 3-0.

Army Cup.—In the first round fate drew us with the Leicesters before we really got settled in our station, and being still with the miserable memories of Catterick. In our encounters with the Leicesters honours stood even, each side having won one game. A great battle was expected, and a big crowd attended. The first half was blank. The second proved more exciting. Our opponents scored first, but immediately afterwards Sergeant Fry, beating four opponents, scored a beautiful goal. This livened up the game immensely, and many escapes were experienced on both sides. At full time the score was still 1-1. Extra time was played, but light failing badly, the match was abandoned. The replay took place a week later, and proved disastrous to us. We scored the first two goals, Fitzgerald heading through on both occasions. The Leicesters then went off at a great pace and scored five goals, our defence not being able to withstand their terrific onslaughts.

Essex and Suffolk Border League.—We are making steady progress in this league, and at the moment are at the head of the table. Results are as follows:—

P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals.		Pts.
				F.	A.	
9	9	—	—	47	10	18

Our team at present is Bugler Day, Sergeant Wilkins, Rifleman Hughes, Rifleman Hadley, Sergeant Isherwood, Sergeant Norton, Bugler Stimpson, Rifleman Kyne, Sergeant Fry, Corporal Thomas, Bandsman Ward.

Many changes have taken place during the year, and we miss especially the services of Corporal Haines, who was an excellent centre-half. Other departures were A/Corporal Fitzgerald, Rifleman F. Stimpson, Bandsman Holmes, and Bugler Baker.

Football reached a very high standard during the year, and we were called upon to furnish players for the Army and various other elevens.

The first team ended 1925-26 rather successfully, and our greatest regret was the dismissal from the Army Cup in the Semi-Final stage.

Record for the year is as follows:—

P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals.	
				F.	A.
44	40	—	4	182	58

It is very difficult to mention outstanding players, all being of exceptional merit. There was an excellent team spirit, which successfully brought us through many hard-fought games.

The leading goal-scorers were :—Sergeant Fry, 71 ; A/Corporal Fitzgerald, 57 ; and Rifleman Kyne, 33.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET this year has consisted of the usual Hot Weather League and the Jamasjee Cup. Our side has been greatly strengthened by Graham coming out, as we were distinctly short of bowling. Unfortunately we have lost now, or are shortly losing, Sergeant Johnson, Riflemen Rosser and Woodman, all of whom have been invaluable in the batting and bowling line ; Woodman particularly having developed into a useful hard-hitting bat.

We had the usual difficulties to compete with during the Hot Weather League ; half of the Battalion being up at Cherat and people being away on leave. However, we had the satisfaction of winning it.

We were lucky in having 2nd Lieutenant Smart, who was attached to us for a year before joining his own regiment ; he was in the Sandhurst XI, and a very useful bat indeed.

In the first round of the Jamasjee Cup we played a combined team of the R. & I.A.S.C., but lost by three wickets after a good game.

There has been no Cold Weather League.

“ B ” Company won last year’s Company Cricket Competition, and this year’s Final has not yet been played.

Graham went down to Poona and played in the Quadrangular Tournament in September, and again at Lahore for the Army *v.* the M.C.C., doing well in both matches.

We shall be very sorry to lose the Colonel from the side, and hope that the 2nd Battalion will produce some more cricketers for us.

GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1926.

By CAPTAIN T. N. F. WILSON, D.S.O., M.C., 60TH RIFLES.

IN many ways the season 1926 was very disappointing. Only seven matches out of seventeen were finished. Of these two were won, and five lost. Of the remainder seven were drawn, in one there was no play owing to rain, and two were cancelled ; one through the General Strike, and the other because a side could not be collected.

A very serious difficulty was experienced this season in getting sides together. The duties occasioned by the General Strike prevented players obtaining leave.

In spite of this, every game with the exception of one was keenly contested, and there was little to choose between the Green-jacket sides and those of their opponents.

It is hoped that next season the two battalions at home will be more settled and that not only will players endeavour to take part in as many matches as possible, but they will also find it easier to get away for this purpose.

The loss of Gore, who was unable to play the whole season, seriously handicapped the bowling and probable chances of success in many matches. In addition neither Tod nor Graham were available.

In spite of this some of the matches were left in our favour, and the high percentages of matches unfinished was due as much to rain as lack of bowling.

The season should have opened at Lords against the Household Brigade, but unfortunately this was the match that had to be cancelled owing to the strike.

The first match therefore was against the R.M.C. cadets at Sandhurst. This was played on a thoroughly unsuitable cricket day, very windy and showery. The Greenjackets, batting first, were only able to make the moderate score of 120, which total the R.M.C. made for the loss of 6 wickets.

The next match against the Sandhurst Wanderers produced a really exciting finish. Our opponents batted first and compiled a useful 219, mainly due to a very good innings of 83 by Dempsey.

Thanks to a good start by Williams and Bower, we only lost 1 wicket for 86, Bower contributing 27. Unfortunately Williams was dismissed for a badly needed 99, while we were still short of our opponents' total by some 50 odd runs with only a very short time to get them.

The last over was reached with 7 wickets down and 7 runs still required to win. Turner faced the bowling and scored a single off the second ball. T. N. F. Wilson then hit the next ball out of the ground over the bowler's head, thus winning the match with three balls to spare. Wilson was not out 47. Thus ended a very enjoyable and exciting match which provided some delightful hitting on both sides.

The Old Wykehamists did not bring down such a strong side as usual, and for the first time in the last two or three years we managed to defeat them. This was not accomplished by our own unaided efforts. Unfortunately we were two men short at the last moment, but Hunter from Winchester and Rockley Wilson's nephew very kindly came to our assistance. The former made a valuable 41 and with another similar score from Rockley Wilson, a 27 from T. N. F. Wilson and a 25 from Sergt. Hardman, the Greenjackets, batting first, totalled 190.

Thanks to some very good bowling by Rockley Wilson, who took 5 wickets for 49, we dismissed our opponents for 124.

The next match *v.* The Incogniti very nearly produced an exciting finish. We again won the toss and batted first, scoring 219

for 8 wickets before declaring. Moore-Gwyn, Cyril Wilson and Trench all made 50, their scores being 55, 65 and 50 respectively.

We only had three of the Incogniti wickets down for 86, of which Goudge made 52. It appeared as if the match was certain to be a draw. However, the next three wickets fell without a run being scored and our chances of winning brightened considerably.

Unfortunately our bowlers never looked like dislodging M. Howell, who carried his bat for 52 and undoubtedly by his stubborn innings saved the match for his side.

When stumps were drawn we had only managed to get 8 of their wickets for 172, T. N. F. Wilson taking 5 for 38, due to good fielding and holding of catches.

We should have played the Trojans the following week, but this match had unfortunately to be cancelled, as practically no players were available to play on that date.

The match against the Navy was not only spoilt by rain but by another most unforeseen incident. Two burglars broke into the Pavilion during the night and proceeded to make merry with all the clothes left there both by the Greenjackets and the Sailors. Unhappily they were more attracted by the clothes of our guests than by our own, and while few Greenjackets lost anything, practically every member of the visiting team suffered. We can but offer them our sincere apologies and hope they will bring old clothes in future.

The most tragic incident of the whole affair was that one of the burglars cut his hand in getting through the window and covered Tom Freemantle's umpire coat with blood. It was many days before Tom could recover from the shock of such desecration.

Owing to rain it was impossible to bowl a single ball in the next two days in the match against the Royal Marines. This was a great pity, as it was the first year the Greenjackets had arranged a fixture with them and we were looking forward to an enjoyable match.

However, we hope that the same fixture can be arranged next year, and we shall be able to entertain them under better conditions.

In our next match against the Hampshire Hogs, Winchester again came to our assistance, Wright and Firth kindly playing for us. This time their help was not able to avert defeat and we lost the match by 42 runs. We did well to get our opponents out for 169 (Judd 64), Darell taking 5 wickets for 64. Our batting appears to have completely broken down with the exception of De Salis, who, going in last but one, made a spirited 43 not out, and Turner, who contributed a steady 23. This was not sufficient to avoid defeat and we were all out 127.

As the writer did not play in the next match against the Highland Brigade, he knows little of the details. Apparently good batting in the second innings by Sarel, assisted by Campbell and

De Salis, turned what might have been a very heavy defeat into an exciting finish.

The Greenjackets, batting first, were all out for the moderate score of 97 in the first innings, of which Bower contributed 40. The Highland Brigade replied with 263.

The batting does not appear to have broken down, again, as Sarel, going in first, made 127. The total for the innings was 352, the other chief scorers being De Salis 60, Campbell 56, C. J. Wilson 30. Thus our opponents were left 186 to win, which they obtained for the loss of 8 wickets.

The following match against the Staff College produced another exciting finish, but with no chance of a win for us, but only a draw.

The Staff College winning the toss batted first and made 251, Burrows 58, Henderson 60, Jameson taking 5 wickets for 96 and Moore-Gwyn 4 for 38. The latter bowled well, getting most of his wickets with his particularly deadly swerves, which go straight through.

The Greenjackets started fairly well, losing 3 wickets for 104. Williams was still in, hitting the ball very hard all over the ground—Campbell had contributed a rapid 36. Wickets then began to fall fast, Jameson only making 5; Moore-Gwyn and Williams looked as if they might stay in and hit the rest of the runs off, but the former was caught for 25 and the latter bowled by a good one from Burrows for a valuable 67. We had soon lost 9 wickets for 188 and still nearly twenty minutes to play. Luckily Mowbray Buller and Wilbraham were prepared to sacrifice their bodies for the sake of their side and gallantly put them in the way of the ball when they couldn't get their bats there. They were thus able to withstand the fiercest attacks of Burrows and our other opponents, playing out time and drawing the match with a total score of 208.

Our next match with the Trojans on the County Ground at Southampton resulted in our one severe defeat during the season.

There had been some difficulty in collecting a side, and the result was a very weak one. What batting we had broke down, and we were out for the very moderate score of 124 on a perfect wicket: of this T. N. F. Wilson contributed 40. Our opponents easily made the runs for the loss of only 2 wickets.

The most interesting feature of the match was Ferrand watching a ball from Hill bowl him without making any attempt to play it. It must have swung feet!

As usual our final match before the week was against the School. We generally manage to have some thoroughly interesting cricket in this match and the writer believes that we have not suffered defeat for some years. However, this year we were very thoroughly defeated by 5 wickets.

The credit is due to some excellent cricket by the School, the bowling of Tew and Scott and the batting of Kingsley being most

noticeable, while runs are always hard to come by against so good a fielding side.

In spite of the apparently heavy defeat the match never lost interest, as there was always the chance we might keep the runs down till stumps were drawn.

We won the toss and batted first, but only managed to score 148, of which Campbell made 67 in his best form.

Tew took 5 wickets for 45 and Scott 5 for 44.

The School then went in to bat and made the runs for the loss of 5 wickets. We did not look like getting Kingsley out and he carried his bat for 90. Sergt. Hardman bowled well for 3 wickets for 61.

Greenjacket Week, as usual, thanks to Russell and his excellent arrangements, was a great success.

We again lost Gore and Williams for the whole week, although the latter was able to play in the Regimental Match. In addition Tod could not get away. In spite of these handicaps we nearly defeated the Free Foresters' and had a thoroughly exciting Regimental Match. In the match against I Zingari the batting was too good for the bowling, and, although a very enjoyable match, we never looked like getting a finish. In addition we were treated to some very hot but perfect weather throughout the week.

Winning the toss against the Free Foresters, we batted first and were all out for 271. C. J. Wilson was unlucky not to get his century, as he was clean bowled by Meade for a 99, made in his usual herculean style. Our bowlers were not able to do much that evening with the Free Foresters' batting after the fall of the first three wickets, and they put on some 200 odd runs before the close of play.

Starting at 11.0 the next morning with the dew just drying, the wicket was very tricky and we managed to dismiss them for a total of 304, an addition of under 100 runs.

Going in to bat again before lunch, we had by the afternoon made 234 for the loss of 5 wickets, due to a steady innings by Turner of 37 and a hard hitting 100 and 46 by Moore-Gwyn and Rockley Wilson respectively. We then declared, leaving our opponents 202 to make.

Thanks to some fine bowling by Rockley Wilson and Jameson, ably backed by Sergt. Hardman, we dismissed seven of them for 129 before stumps were drawn.

In the Regimental Match The Rifle Brigade beat the 60th in spite of the absence of Gore after a match full of excitement.

The remarkable incident was the collapse of the batting of both sides in the first innings.

The 60th won the toss and were all out for 98, Sergt. Hardman taking 5 wickets for 21. The best score was T. N. F. Wilson 27. This was a surprise, but a greater one was to follow when The Rifle Brigade were dismissed for 117, Bower taking 4 for 46 and

Cyril Wilson 4 for 11. Moore-Gwyn contributed the highest score of 28.

The 60th batting did not collapse again and they made 300 in the 2nd innings, T. N. F. Wilson 123 and C. J. Wilson 61. This left The Rifle Brigade 282 to win and only just time to do it in. They did it with 8 wickets to spare. A magnificent performance on the part of Williams and Moore-Gwyn, who made 136 not out and 98 not out respectively. Neither of them gave a chance nor looked like being disturbed by the bowling. They accomplished a very difficult task for their side, and turned what looked like a possible defeat into an easy victory. We couldn't have had a better match either for excitement or enjoyment.

I Zingari brought down a very strong batting side, with the result that the batting got the better of the bowling on both sides.

Winning the toss we batted first on a perfect wicket, scoring 347. Moore-Gwyn 105, Altham 54.

Practically everyone made double figures for I Z., Isherwood making the large score of 168 out of a total of 426.

The most successful of our bowlers was Darell, who took 6 for 55, a very creditable performance in such a high scoring game.

Going in a second time with no chance of a finish, we made 167 for 7 before stumps were drawn. So ended a week of most enjoyable cricket.

By far the most notable performance was that of Moore-Gwyn, who had an average of 123.7 for the week.

Tom Freemantle, as usual, produced the most perfect wickets, and umpired unperturbed all through a really hot week. •

The first match of the following week was played against the Harrow Wanderers. Batting first we made 224, T. N. F. Wilson 67, Trench 46, Sergt. Hardman 36. They replied with 398, leaving us the second day in a distinctly unpleasant position with 174 to save the innings defeat. We managed to avert disaster, scoring 158 for 4 before stumps were drawn. Moore-Gwyn 78, T. N. F. Wilson not out 55.

The following two days resulted in another very high scoring match against Eton Ramblers. They batted first and declared at 407 for 8 wickets, Nugent 103 not out.

We replied with 326 for 5. Eyston 126, Gull 54, Turner 45, Altham 48. We then declared, hoping to get a finish.

In their second innings Eton Ramblers made 186 for 9 and declared, leaving us 268 to win.

We had only just started our second innings when very heavy rain began to fall and the match had to be abandoned.

There were two outstanding incidents in this match. Gull had lost his bat in the surf of Honolulu and had been unable to play the whole season. He had just found another. Altham bowled deadly leg theory and got a wicket. We deserved to win this match!!

Our last match was against Mr. H. Martineau's XI at Holyport. Mr. Martineau again very kindly put up practically the whole of our side and entertained us most hospitably.

He had collected a very strong side, but we had also got together a very useful all-round eleven.

Unfortunately owing to rain we were not able to start play till 4 in the afternoon.

Winning the toss we went in to bat, and at the close of play had made 200 odd for 5, Campbell having contributed a very bright 38 in about fifteen minutes. Wigan and Trench were not out, both going strong.

By 12 next morning we had made 387 for 9 and declared. Both Wigan and Trench made centuries and Whittaker a very useful 42 not out.

Things went well with us from the start of our opponents' innings, but due chiefly to some first-rate bowling by Whittaker we managed to dismiss them for 230. If it had not been for our host, who made a much-needed 41, we should have outed them for less. They were then going to follow on with still some hours to play, when a very heavy downpour started and the match had to be abandoned. In spite of the rain and thanks to our host, everyone had thoroughly enjoyed the two days.

Below are printed the scores for the week, batting and bowling averages, scores of 50 and upwards obtained for the Greenjackets and good bowling performances.

• 12 and 13 July, 1926.
FREE FORESTERS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. H. De Burgh, c. Moore-Gwyn,			
b. T. N. F. Wilson	64	l.b.w. Hardman	0
Capt. L. C. R. Isherwood, b. Jameson	21	c. Turner, b. Jameson	16
T. A. L. Brocklebank, l.b.w. Jameson	7		
J. P. Dewhurst, b. T. N. F. Wilson	94	c. C. J. Wilson, b. E. R. Wilson	34
T. H. P. Beeching, c. and b. E. R. Wilson	46	b. Hardman	2
Capt. J. L. Carr, b. T. N. F. Wilson	13	c. Bonham-Carter, b. Jameson	20
H. R. C. Meade, c. E. R. Wilson, b. T. N. F. Wilson	1	not out	18
M. E. Impey, c. Bonham-Carter, b. Jameson	17	b. E. R. Wilson	2
R. R. Baggallay, hit wicket, b. E. R. Wilson	19	c. and b. E. R. Wilson	34
N. M. Ritchie, l.b.w. Moore-Gwyn .	14	not out	1
M. J. Evans, not out	0		
Extras	8	Extras	10
	<hr/> 304	Total (7 wickets)	<hr/> 137

THE GREENJACKETS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, b. Impey	15	c. Isherwood, b. Beeching	0
S. C. F. De Salis, c. De Burgh, b. Impey	36		
Capt. E. F. Campbell, b. Ritchie	14	b. Meade	12
Capt. T. O. Jameson, c. Carr, b. Evans	3	c. and b. Meade	30
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, c. Baggallay, b. Beeching	28	not out	100
Capt. E. R. Wilson, b. Meade	10	b. Ritchie	46
C. J. Wilson, b. Meade	99	not out	4
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, b. Carr	27		
Hon. D. O. Trench, c. Baggallay, b. Dewhurst	14		
V. B. Turner, c. Meade, b. Beeching	0	b. Evans	37
Sergt. D. Hardman, not out	0		
Extras	25	Extras	5
	<u>271</u>		<u>234</u>

14 and 15 July.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. S. B. Williams, b. Bower	6	not out	136
V. B. Turner, b. C. J. Wilson	19		
Major. T. R. Eastwood, b. Bower	12	b. T. N. F. Wilson	21
Major. H. F. Campbell, c. T. N. F. Wilson, b. Bower	9	l.b.w. C. J. Wilson	10
Major. H. G. Moore-Gwyn, b. T. N. F. Wilson	28	not out	98
N. R. Harvey, b. Erskine	4		
Capt. T. Massy-Beresford, c. Bonham-Carter, b. Bower	13		
Capt. J. A. Davison, b. C. J. Wilson	9		
E. N. Clarke, not out	1		
Sergt. D. Hardman, b. C. J. Wilson	9		
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross, b. C. J. Wilson	0		
Extras	7	Extras	17
	<u>117</u>	Total (2 wickets)	<u>282</u>

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
Capt. E. F. Campbell, b. Davison	3	c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Davison	4
Capt. Le G. G. W. Horton, b. Harvey	9	b. Harvey	7
P. G. Bower, c. Harvey, b. Davison	2	b. Davison	12
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, l.b.w. Hardman	27	st. H. F. Campbell, b. Harvey	123
Hon. D. O. Trench, b. Moore-Gwyn	9	c. Turner, b. Hardman	19
C. J. Wilson, b. Hardman	2	c. Massy-Beresford, b. Hardman	61
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, b. Hardman	11	b. Hardman	30
S. C. F. De Salis, c. H. F. Campbell, b. Hardman	2	c. Hardman, b. Davison	16
R. G. Oxley, c. Eastwood, b. Hardman	7	b. Hardman	0
C. A. White, c. Massy-Beresford, b. Harvey	16	not out	14
G. W. Erskine, not out	0	b. Hardman	0
Extras	10	Extras	14
	<hr/> 98		<hr/> 300

16 and 17 July.

I ZINGARI.

<i>1st Innings.</i>	
Lt.-Col. A. C. Johnston, c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Darell	23
R. H. Cobbold, b. Davison	15
L. C. R. Isherwood, c. C. J. Wilson, b. Darell	168
H. C. Pattison, c. Davison, b. T. N. F. Wilson	42
J. P. Dewhurst, b. Davison	36
Major A. Calthrop, l.b.w. T. N. F. Wilson	17
H. C. McDonell, c. E. F. Campbell, b. Darell	29
Major V. H. B. Majendie, c. C. J. Wilson, b. T. N. F. Wilson	27
Capt. H. De Burgh, not out	22
Substitute, c. Moore-Gwyn, b. Darell	23
Lt.-Col. C. Disney Roebuck, b. Darell	0
Lt.-Col. C. Heseltine, c. C. J. Wilson, b. Darell	0
Extras	24
	<hr/> 426

THE GREENJACKETS.

<i>1st Innings.</i>		<i>2nd Innings.</i>	
P. G. Bower, b. Isherwood . . .	1	b. Isherwood	0
Lt.-Col. H. L. Riley, b. Calthrop .	12	c. Isherwood, b. Cobbold .	15
Capt. E. F. Campbell, c. Isherwood, b. Cobbold	18	b. Isherwood	24
Major H. S. Altham, c. Johnston, b. Cobbold	54	c. Isherwood, b. McDon- ell	60
Major H. F. Campbell, l.b.w. Cob- bold	33	not out	11
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn, c. De Burgh, b. McDonell	105	not out	12
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, c. Pattison, b. Cobbold	6		
C. J. Wilson, c. McDonell, b. Isher- wood	37	b. Calthrop	9
Lt.-Col. S. H. Ferrand, c. McDonell, b. Calthrop	33		
Col. H. F. Darell, not out . . .	20		
Capt. J. A. Davison, st. Majendie, b. McDonell	4	b. Isherwood	12
G. W. Erskine, b. McDonell . . .	2	b. Calthrop	31
Extras	22	Extras	10
	<hr/> 347	Total (7 wickets)	<hr/> 184

BATTING.

	Inns.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Av.
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	5	325	136*	1	81·2
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	13	553	105	3	55·3
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	15	460	123	2	35·3
Hon. D. O. Trench	8	245	101	1	35
Major H. S. Altham	7	224	60	—	32
C. J. Wilson	13	357	99	1	29·7
S. C. De Salis	8	187	60	1	26·7
Capt. E. F. Campbell	13	291	67	—	22·3
V. B. Turner	9	139	45	2	19·8
C. A. White	8	85	27*	3	17
Sergt. D. Hardman	9	123	36	1	15·3
Lt.-Col. S. H. Ferrand	5	56	33	1	14
P. G. Bower	10	134	40	—	13·4

* Not out.

BOWLING.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Lt.-Col. H. F. Darell	395	26	15.1
Hon. D. O. Trench	157	8	19.6
Sergt. D. Hardman	704	35	20.1
Capt. E. R. Wilson	186	9	20.6
Capt. T. O. Jameson	251	10	25.1
C. J. Wilson	255	10	25.5
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	894	32	27.9
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	232	8	29
Capt. J. A. Davison	226	7	32.2
C. A. White	198	6	33
G. W. E. J. Erskine	242	5	48.4

SCORES OF 50 AND UPWARDS OBTAINED FOR THE GREENJACKETS.

Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	105	v. I Zingari.
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	100 not out	v. Free Foresters.
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	98 not out	v. K.R.R.C.
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	78	v. Harrow Wanderers.
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	55	v. Incogniti.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	123	v. Rifle Brigade.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	67	v. Harrow Wanderers.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	55	v. Harrow Wanderers.
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	136 not out	v. K.R.R.C.
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	99	v. Sandhurst Wanderers.
Capt. E. S. B. Williams	67	v. Staff College.
Major H. S. Altham	60	v. I Zingari.
Major H. S. Altham	54	v. I Zingari.
Hon. D. O. Trench	101	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Hon. D. O. Trench	50 not out	v. Incogniti.
Capt. E. F. Campbell	67	v. Winchester College.
Capt. E. F. Campbell	56	v. Highland Brigade.
C. J. Wilson	99	v. Free Foresters.
C. J. Wilson	65	v. Incogniti.
C. J. Wilson	61	v. Rifle Brigade.
Major R. Sarel	127	v. Highland Brigade.
Capt. J. Eyston	126	v. Eton Ramblers.
Capt. D. Wigan	118	v. H. Martineau's XI.
Capt. Sir R. Gull, Bt.	54 not out	v. Eton Ramblers.
S. C. F. De Salis	60	v. Highland Brigade.

GOOD BOWLING PERFORMANCES FOR THE GREENJACKETS.

Lt.-Col. H. F. Darell	6 wks. for 55 runs	v. I Zingari.
C. J. Wilson	4 wks. for 11 runs	v. R.B.
Sergt. Hardman	5 wks. for 21 runs	v. K.R.R.C.
Sergt. Hardman	3 wks. for 23 runs	v. Royal Navy.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	5 wks. for 38 runs	v. Incogniti.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson	4 wks. for 36 runs	v. R.M.C. Cadets.
Capt. E. R. Wilson	5 wks. for 49 runs	v. Old Wykehamists.
Capt. E. R. Wilson	3 wks. for 25 runs	v. Free Foresters.
Major H. G. Moore-Gwyn	4 wks. for 38 runs	v. Staff College.
C. A. White	3 wks. for 13 runs	v. Highland Brigade.

GOLF.

THE REGIMENTAL ANNUAL MEETING.

Held at Littlestone, 1st and 2nd May, 1926.

THE third annual meeting of the Society was held at Littlestone, the Littlestone Golf Club having again very kindly allowed the use of their course.

Thirty-one players commenced, but owing to the Strike one or two had to leave on the Saturday afternoon.

On the Saturday morning a Medal Round Handicap was held in which the eight best scores qualified to play a match play competition for the Regimental Challenge Statuette. Results as follows :—

Player's Name.	Gross. Handicap. Net.			Last 9 holes.
Major Tod	91	18	73	42 - 9 = 33
Hon. T. Brand	84	10	74	41 - 5 = 36
Capt. C. C. Norbury	86	12	74	40 - 6 = 34
Capt. J. A. Davison	75	Scr.	75	38
Capt. J. Reeve	84	8	76	41 - 4 = 37
Lt.-Col. W. F. Bassett	88	11	77	44 - 5½ = 38½
Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	92	15	77	45 - 7½ = 37½
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	87	9	78	44 - 4½ = 39½
Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen	87	9	78	42 - 4½ = 37½
Major H. G. Parkyn	92	14	78	45 - 7 = 38
Capt. C. G. B. Stevens	79	Scr.	79	37
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	85	6	79	42 - 3 = 39
Lt.-Col. W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar	94	14	80	45 - 7 = 38
R. V. Toynbee	87	6	81	42 - 3 = 39
G. G. Rivière	90	9	81	45 - 4½ = 40½
Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	90	10	81	41 - 5 = 36
Capt. G. F. Earle	89	7	82	43 - 3½ = 39½
Lt.-Col. R. Verney	96	14	82	43 - 7 = 36
Capt. P. G. Mayer	101	18	83	47 - 9 = 38
Capt. H. R. Price	98	14	84	50 - 7 = 43
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan	99	15	84	52 - 7½ = 44½
Capt. J. M. West	93	8	85	44 - 4 = 40
Lt.-Col. G. W. Liddell	100	14	86	45 - 7 = 38
Capt. A. J. Lush	106	16	90	54 - 8 = 46
Capt. C. N. Boyle	106	16	90	

Thirty-one players took part.

A prize was given for the best last 9 holes, and was won by Tod.

The Scratch Cup was won by Davison with 75, Stevens being second with 79.

In the afternoon foursomes against Bogey were played by those who had not qualified for the Match Play Competition. Results were :—

Brig.-Gen. R. Haig and Capt. C. Boyle. . 3 down
 R. V. Toynbee and Capt. H. R. Price . 5 „
 In all eleven couples entered.

Sunday morning the second round of an Eclectic Competition was played. Result as follows :—

Lt.-Col. Morrison-Bell	83 — 15 = 68
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	79 — 9 = 70
Major Tod	89 — 18 = 71
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	80 — 6 = 74
Lt.-Col. Prescott-Westcar	89 — 14 = 75
Capt. C. Stevens	76 — Scr = 76
Lt.-Col. R. Verney	90 — 14 = 76

In the afternoon on Sunday Singles (Handicap) against Bogey were played. Results were :—

Lt.-Col. L. Troughton (1)	3 down
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	4 „

The result of the Match Play Competition was as follows :—

For the eighth place Burnett-Stuart, Tudor-Owen and Parkyn all tied, and were sent out to play an eliminating match. Burnett-Stuart eliminated himself in a ditch at the first hole, while Tudor-Owen and Parkyn by dint of much hard work eventually halved it. The second hole was again halved owing to Tudor-Owen going for length while Parkyn advanced by short sharp rushes. At the third hole the strain and the bunkers proved too much for Tudor-Owen and Parkyn won. Results of the rounds were as follows :—

First Round :

Capt. J. A. Davison (scr.) beat Major A. A. Tod (18) 7 and 6.
 Hon. T. Brand (10) beat Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (11) 5 and 3.
 Capt. C. Norbury (12) beat Capt. J. T. Reeve (8) 1 up.
 Major H. G. Parkyn (14) beat Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (15) 6 and 4.

Second Round :

Davison beat Brand 2 and 1.
 Norbury beat Parkyn 1 up.

Final :

Davison beat Norbury 3 and 2.

The weather on the Sunday was very cold, with a N.E. gale blowing.

During the year the Club played the following matches :—

On 27 February, at Wentworth.

R.N. AND R.M. G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Brand	0	Col. Hon. R. Brand (4 and 2)	1
The Rev. E. S. Ulyat (5 and 4)	1	A. C. Gore	0
Lt.-Comdr. C. S. B. Bowlby (4 and 3)	1	Major W. H. P. Swaine	0
Lt.-Comdr. H. N. Jackson	0	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (2 and 1)	1
Comdr. A. H. D. Field (7 and 6)	1	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Burnett-Stuart	0
Eng. Comdr. J. H. Harrison	0	Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (1 up)	1
Lt.-Comdr. G. E. Atwood (2 and 1)	1	M. F. Buller	0
Comdr. D. Gibben	0	Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell (2 and 1)	1
Total	4	Total	4

FOURSOMES.

Brand and Atwood (9 and 7)	1	Brand and Major A. A. Tod	0
Ulyat and Bowlby (7 and 6)	1	Davies and Bligh	0
Jackson and Field (7 and 6)	1	Swaine and Buller	0
Harrison and Gibben (2 and 1)	1	Burnett-Stuart and Morrison-Bell	0
Total	4	Total	0
	8		4

On 7 March at Worplesdon, a side of Old Etonian Stockbrokers Captained by G. G. Riviere.

SINGLES.

O.E.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
G. D. Hannay	0	Capt. J. A. Davison (4 and 2)	1
J. C. Craigie (3 and 1)	1	R. V. Toynbee	0
K. J. Milne (4 and 2)	1	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	0
R. H. Twining	0	Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (2 and 1)	1
H. G. Rivière (7 and 6)	1	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart	0
E. R. Hoare	0	Colonel W. E. Davies (3 and 1)	1
G. G. Rivière (3 and 2)	1	Col. Hon. R. Brand	0
E. Loder (1 up)	1	Hon. T. Brand	0
Total	5	Total	3

FOURSOMES.

Hannay and Milne . . .	0	Davison and Toynbee (4 and 3)	1
Craigie and H. G. Rivière .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Davies and Davies . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hoare and Loder (2 and 1) .	1	Bligh and Burnett-Stuart .	0
Twining and G. G. Rivière .	0	Brand and Brand (4 and 3)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$

On 10 March at Wentworth.

SINGLES.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Squadron-Leader C. H. Hayward	0	Cap. J. A. Davison (2 and 1)	1
Flight-Lieut. Boumphrey	0	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (5 and 4)	1
Flight-Lieut. Creyke (3 and 1)	1	Col. W. E. Davies	0
Squadron-Leader Lowe	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Flying Officer Gough (2 up) .	1	Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross	0
Squadron-Leader Parr (2 and 1)	1	Capt. J. T. Reeve	0
Flight-Lieut. Barr-Simm (1 up)	1	Capt. C. C. Norbury	0
Flight-Lieut. W. F. Dickson .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lt.-Col. S. Davenport	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	5	Total	3

FOURSOMES.

Hayward and Lowe	0	Davison and Fairfax-Ross (1 up)	1
Boumphrey and Creyke (2 and 1)	1	Davies and Davies	0
Parr and Gough	0	Tudor-Owen and Reeve (1 up)	1
Barr-Simm and Dickson (4 and 2)	1	Norbury and Davenport	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	2	Total	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	7		5

On 17 March at Fleet, a R.A.M.C. side inflicted a terrible defeat on the R.B. Club, Tudor-Owen and Norbury being the only two to win their matches, even Morrison-Bell lost his match.

On 25 March the Club had a victory, beating a War Office side 7 to 2 at Sudbrook Park.

SINGLES.

W.O.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Capt. Simmons	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Crerar	0	Lt.-Col. S. Davenport (5 and 4)	1
Major Parminter	0	Capt. C. Norbury (2 up) . .	1
		Lt.-Col. E. Morrison-Bell (7	
Col. Done	0	and 6)	1
Major Coyle	0	Capt. C. Boyle (3 and 2) . .	1
W. H. Bushell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lt.-Col. A. Kennard	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 5

FOURSOMES.

Simmons and Crerar	0	Tudor-Owen and Davenport . .	1
		Norbury and Morrison-Bell (4	
Parminter and Done	0	and 3)	1
Coyle and Bushell (1 up) . .	1	Boyle and Kennard	0
	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 2
	<hr/> 2		<hr/> 7

On 20 March at Bramshot.

SINGLES.

R.E.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Capt. W. H. H. Aitken (2 up)	1	Capt. J. A. Davison	0
J. V. C. Moberly	0	Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (1 up) . .	1
A. W. Kiggell (5 and 3) . .	1	Capt. J. T. Reeve	0
J. E. Marsh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. F. H. G. Tudor-Owen . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major N. W. Napier-Clavering	$\frac{1}{2}$	Major W. H. P. Swaine	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major G. B. O. Taylor (4 and 2)	1	G. G. Rivière	0
Brig.-Gen. C. M. Carpenter (1			
up)	1	Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan . .	0
Capt. E. J. B. Buchanan . .	0	Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell	
	<hr/> 5	(7 and 5)	1
			<hr/> 3

FOURSOMES.

Aitken and Marsh	1	Davison and Rivière	0
Moberly and Kiggell (5 and 3)	1	Tudor-Owen and Swaine	0
Napier-Clavering and Taylor .	0	Haig and Reeve (4 and 3) . .	1
Carpenter and Buchanan (2		Lucan and Morrison-Bell	0
and 1)	1		<hr/> 1
	<hr/> 3		<hr/> 3
Singles	5		
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 4

K

On 27 March at Wentworth.

SINGLES.

BAR G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
G. B. McClure	0	Capt. C. G. B. Stevens (3 and 2)	1
Major J. H. Hind	$\frac{1}{2}$	Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	$\frac{1}{2}$
N. C. Brewis	0	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (1 up)	1
G. R. Dick	0	Capt. J. T. Reeve (4 and 2)	1
H. W. Wightwick (3 and 2)	1	G. G. Rivière	0
A. A. Baerlein	0	Col. W. E. Davies (1 up)	1
T. Bennett (6 and 4)	1	Capt. C. E. Temperley . . .	0
		Brig.-Gen. Hon. R. Brand (3	
E. A. Hawke	0	and 1)	1
C. S. G. Burt	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. H. R. Price	$\frac{1}{2}$
R. Oliver (4 and 2)	1	Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan.	0
	<hr/> 4		<hr/> 6

FOURSOMES.

McClure and Oliver	0	Lucan and Stevens (1 up)	1
Hind and Brewis	0	Haig and C. M. Davies (1 up)	1
Dick and Wightwick	0	Reeve and Rivière (1 up)	1
Baerlein and Bennett (3 and 2)	1	W. E. Davies and Temperley	0
Hawke and Burt (2 up)	1	Brand and Price	0
	<hr/> 2		<hr/> 3
	<hr/> 6		<hr/> 9

In this match the Bar were one player short and Major J. H. Hind, the Secretary at Wentworth, played for them.

On 28 March, the Club met with another severe defeat, being beaten by the Aldershot Command G.S., at Cove Common, 15 to 8. The defeat of the Editor could be easily explained and justified, but space forbids, the rest of The Rifle Brigade Club side lost their matches through bad play !

SINGLES.

A.C.G.S.		R.B.C.G.S.	
Col. G. W. Howard . . .	0	Capt. C. G. B. Stevens (1 up)	1
Capt. F. H. McL. Young . .	0	A. C. Gore (5 and 4).	1
Major W. McLean . . .	0	Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (5 and 4).	1
Lieut. J. N. Cheney . . .	0	Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (2 and 1)	1
Capt. J. F. Miller . . .	0	Capt. J. Reeve (2 and 1)	1
Capt. C. K. Thursby Pelham .	0	Hon. T. Brand (5 and 4)	1
Lt.-Col. W. A. F. Jones (6 and 5)	1	Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross . . .	0
Lieut. C. F. Nason (4 and 2)	1	Col. Comdt. W. W. Pitt-Taylor	0
Major J. F. King . . .	0	Col. W. E. Davies (retired)	0
Capt. D. R. Smith (2 and 1)	1	Capt. Norbury . . .	0
Col. J. S. Bostock (4 and 3)	1	Col. Hon. R. Brand . . .	0
Mr. T. L. Sullivan (3 and 2)	1	Capt. C. E. Temperley . . .	0
Hon. D. O. Trench (6 and 4)	1	Capt. H. R. Price . . .	0
Lieut. J. H. McClure (9 and 7)	1	Major H. G. Parkyn . . .	0
Capt. J. W. H. Robertson (6 and 5)	1	Major A. A. Tod . . .	0
Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Hambro (4 and 3)	1	Lt.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell .	0
Total	9	Total	6

The foursomes were equally disastrous for the Club, only two pairs won their matches, Stevens and Gore and Reeve and Haig.

On 3 October at Tandridge the Club defeated the Bar Golfing Society as follows :—

R.B.C.G.S.		BAR G.S.	
R. V. Toynbee (7 and 6)	1	G. B. McClure	0
Capt. J. T. Reeve	0	P. Bennett (1 up)	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (2 and 1)	1	G. R. Vick	0
Hon. T. Brand (5 and 4)	1	Hon. E. S. Montague	0
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (3 and 2)	1	C. S. Burt	0
Lt.-Col. F. Burnell-Nugent . .	0	E. A. Hawke (7 and 6) . . .	1
Capt. C. C. Norbury (2 up) . .	1	G. Alchin	0
Major H. G. Parkyn (4 and 3)	1	R. H. Blundell	0
	6		2

The foursomes were won by the Club $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

On 9 October at Wentworth the Club suffered a defeat from the Royal Naval and Royal Marine Golfing Society. Bligh was unable to play at the last moment and Davies covered himself with glory by defeating both his opponents in the morning and securing a win and a half in the afternoon, thus obtaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of the total of 5 points secured by the Club.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.N. AND M.G.S.	
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	{ (1 up) 1 (1 up) 1	Com. Barry	0
G. G. Rivière	0	Surg.-Comdr. A. T. Reeves	0
Capt. J. Reeve (4 and 2)	1	Capt. Hon. E. B. Bingham (3 and 1)	1
Lt.-Col. W. Basset	$\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. F. M. Austin	0
Col. the Hon. R. Brand	0	Paymaster Capt. Jenkin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Major H. Parkyn	0	Lt. Comdr. Atwood (5 and 4)	1
Capt. C. Boyle	0	Capt. M. Horton (4 and 3)	1
		Surg.-Comdr. Parry (5 and 4)	1
	<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>4$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

FOURSOMES.

Davies	$\frac{1}{2}$	Barry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Davies (2 and 1)	1	Reeves	0
Reeve and Basset	0	Austin and Bingham (7 and 6)	1
Rivière and Brand	0	Jenkin and Horton (6 and 5)	1
Parkyn and Boyle	0	Attwood and Parry (6 and 4)	1
	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
	5		8

On 17 October at Stoke Poges the Club defeated the Old Harrovians Golfing Society as follows :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		OLD HARROVIANS G.S.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (4 and 2)	1	L. E. Crawley	0
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (3 and 2)	1	E. Clarke	0
G. G. Rivière (3 and 1)	1	Henriques	0
Major H. G. Parkyn	0	J. H. Stogdon (1 up)	1
Capt. C. C. Norbury	0	S. A. Maxwell (3 and 2)	1
Col. Hon. R. Brand	0	Lord Farnham (5 and 3)	1
Capt. C. E. Temperley	0	D. Crawley (3 and 1)	1
Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Coke (6 and 4)	1	Langton May	0
	<u>4</u>		<u>4</u>

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Davies (7 and 6)	1	Farnham and Crawley	0
Rivière and Norbury	0	Henriques and Clarke (4 and 3)	1
Temperley and Parkyn (3 and 2)	1	Stogdon and Maxwell	0
Coke and Brand (4 and 3)	1	Crawley and May	0
	<u>7</u>		<u>5</u>

On 12 October at Camberley Heath the Club suffered a terrible defeat from the Staff College.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		STAFF COLLEGE.	
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	0	Capt. R. Macleod (5 and 4) .	1
Capt. J. A. Davison . . .	0	Major W. Oxley (4 and 3) .	1
Major W. H. P. Swaine . . .	0	Col. H. Needham (3 and 2) .	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (5 and 4)	1	Major G. R. Dubs . . .	0
Col. W. E. Davies . . .	0	Capt. W. D. Morgan (4 and 3)	1
		Lt.-Col. H. E. Franklyn (4 and	
Capt. C. C. Norbury . . .	0	3)	1
Lt.-Col. F. Burnell-Nugent .	0	Capt. W. G. Harriott (2 up) .	1
		Capt. S. C. M. Archibald (5 and	
Major H. G. Parkyn . . .	0	4)	1
	<hr/> 1		<hr/> 7

FOURBALL MATCHES 9 HOLES.

Davison (2 up)	1	Macleod	0
Davison (2 up)	1	Oxley	0
Swaine and Davies	0	Needham and Dubs (2 and 1)	1
Davies and Norbury	$\frac{1}{2}$	Morgan and Franklyn	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Harriott and Archibald (2 and	
Burnell-Nugent and Parkyn .	0	1)	1
	<hr/> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

On 30 October at Wentworth the Club were defeated by the Royal Engineers Golfing Society.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		R.E.G.S.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig	0	J. V. C. Moberly (2 up) . . .	1
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies (5 and 4)	1	Major A. J. Cruickshank . . .	0
Lt.-Col. Hon. N. Bligh (6 and 5)	1	L. F. Hancock	0
Col. W. E. Davies (2 and 1) .	1	Lt.-Col. R. B. Skinner	0
		Major N. W. Napier-Clavering	
Lt.-Col. F. Burnell-Nugent .	0	(5 and 4)	1
Capt. C. C. Norbury (4 and 3)	1	Lt.-Col. G. B. O. Taylor . . .	0
Capt. P. G. Mayer	$\frac{1}{2}$	Brig.-Gen. C. M. Carpenter .	$\frac{1}{2}$
		Capt. E. J. B. Buchanan (7 and	
Major H. G. Parkyn	0	5)	1
	<hr/> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The foursomes proved disastrous to the Club, all four matches being lost.

On 6 November the Club defeated Frilford Heath Golf Club at Stoke Poges by $8\frac{1}{2}$ matches to $6\frac{1}{2}$, as follows :—

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		FRILFORD HEATH GOLF CLUB.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (1 up)	. 1	H. A. B. Whitelocke	. . 0
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	. . 0	Dr. J. R. Pate (2 up)	. . 1
G. G. Rivière	. . . 0	P. A. G. Harvey (1 up)	. . 1
Col. W. E. Davies	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$	A. F. Drew	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$
Lt.-Col. W. F. Basset (2 and 1)	1	J. A. H. C. Borgnis	. . . 0
Capt. C. C. Norbury (1 up)	. 1	Capt. R. F. E. Wickham	. . 0
Col. Hon. R. Brand	. . 0	H. R. Peake (3 and 2)	. . 1
Lt.-Col. F. Burnell-Nugent	. 0	Dr. H. C. S. Woodward	. . 1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan (3 and 2)	. . . 1	H. J. F. Hart	. . . 0
Major H. G. Parkyn (5 and 3)	1	Capt. R. N. Thorn	. . . 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	$5\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Davies	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitelocke and Pate	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$
Rivière and Davies (5 and 3)	0	Harvey and Borgnis	. . . 0
Basset and Burnell-Nugent	. $\frac{1}{2}$	Wickham and Casares	. . $\frac{1}{2}$
Brand and Lucan (1 up)	. 1	Peake and Hart	. . . 0
Norbury and Parkyn	. . 0	Woodward and Thorn (2 and 1)	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	$8\frac{1}{2}$		$6\frac{1}{2}$

On 16 October the Club defeated, at Swinley, an Eastern Command side by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

A match was to have been played at Stoke Poges on 20 November against the Old Wykehamists G.S., but owing to the rain only foursomes were played which resulted in Haig and C. M. Davies being the only pair to win their game, they beat A. G. Macdonnell and Beaumont.

The final match of the year was against Swinley Forest Golf Club, and was played at Swinley on 16 December.

SINGLES.

R.B.C.G.S.		S.F.G.C.	
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (2 up)	. 1	Major E. Lucas	. . . 0
Lt.-Col. C. M. Davies	. . 0	Lt.-Col. R. Leggett (5 and 3)	1
Brig.-Gen. R. Haig (5 and 3)	1	Lt.-Col. J. Haig	. . . 0
W. P. S. Curtis (4 and 3)	. 1	Brig.-Gen. S. Rome	. . . 0
Capt. C. Norbury	. . . 0	A. F. Evans (3 and 2)	. . 1
Lt.-Col. F. Burnell-Nugent	. 0	M. Stonor (2 and 1)	. . . 1
Brig.-Gen. Earl of Lucan	. 0	W. Stonor (5 and 4)	. . . 1
Major H. Parkyn	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$	H. G. Fleming	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$

FOURSOMES.

Haig and Davies 0	Lucas and Leggett (5 and 4) 1
Curtis and Lucan 0	Evans and Stonor (3 and 2) 1
Norbury (4 and 3) 1	Haig and Rome 0
Burnell-Nugent and Parkyn (1 up) 1	W. Stonor and Fleming . . 0
<hr/>	<hr/>
2	2
<hr/>	<hr/>
5½	6½

THE ARMY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Army Golf Championship was played over the Old Course at St. Andrews in stormy weather, commencing on the 21 April. In the 36 holes Stroke Competition for the title Gore took first place with the fine score of 154; he also won the Black Watch Challenge Medal, his rounds were 79 and 75. Second place was also secured by the Regiment, Davison returning 155, his two rounds being 78 and 77. This is the first time the title has been won by an officer of the Regiment.

In the Inter-Regimental Team Competition, in which there were seventeen entries, the Regiment was represented by Davison, Gore, Fairfax-Ross and Tod (the last-named only recently having recovered from an operation). They drew a bye into the second round, when they played the Royal Artillery Unit No. 9. Result as follows :—

RIFLE BRIGADE.		ROYAL ARTILLERY (UNIT No. 9) (ALDERSHOT COMMAND).	
Capt. J. A. Davison 7		Capt. R. Mallford 0	
Lieut. A. C. Gore 5		Lieut. F. L. Justice 0	
Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross 3		Lt.-Col. S. C. Sinclair 0	
Major A. A. Tod 0		Major W. E. Duncan 8	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total 15		Total 8	

In the third round they were defeated by the Grenadier Guards, result as follows :—

GRENADIER GUARDS.		RIFLE BRIGADE.	
Major J. S. Hughes 0		Capt. J. A. Davison 2	
Major R. S. Lambert 0		Lieut. A. C. Gore 1	
Major Hon. P. Legh 7		Capt. T. Fairfax-Ross 0	
Capt. E. Fryer 4		Major A. A. Tod 0	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total 11		Total 3	

BOXING.

1ST BATTALION.

NOT very much can be said about boxing this year. It has consisted of the usual Inter-Company Competition, which took place immediately before the District Competition. The entries were good, averaging fifteen or sixteen per Company.

On the whole, the contests were good and though perhaps the standard of boxing was not very high, the fighting left nothing to be desired, which, after all, is the main thing. The winners were Corporal Spratt, Rifleman Cookson, Rifleman Phillips, Corporal Smith and Rifleman James—the latter being worthy of special mention, as he won both the middle and light heavyweights. He is both a boxer and a fighter.

The District Competition came immediately after this, but we did not do very much good in it.

Whilst at Cherat in September we had a Garrison Competition with the Seaforth Highlanders, A/Corporal Bowyer and Rifleman Sissins both putting up good fights. Sissins in time should become a good boxer. A/Corporal Bowyer was given best loser's prize.

When the Battalion came together again after the hot weather, a Novices' Competition was suggested, but owing to lack of entries had to be abandoned. This was unfortunate, as we badly want new talent.

Our chief difficulty throughout has been the lack of instruction, but A/Corporal Smith has been of the greatest assistance in going down to the Garrison Gymnasium twice a week and helping anyone who cared to go down and spar with him. Unfortunately, he is going home this trooping season, but perhaps we shall be able to get together a good team and train them whilst at Landi Kotal, where things, we hope, will not have to be done in quite so much of a rush.

THE DEPÔT.

The Depôt held two individual boxing competitions for recruits during the winter. The numbers of entries were very satisfactory and the fighting, as distinct from skill, in the first competition was good.

The principal object of the second competition was to find a team of twenty to compete against the Hampshires and the 60th in the annual inter-Depôt triangular competition. The fighting was not so good as before Christmas, and our prospects of winning the triangular match looked bad, the 60th being favourites.

A fortnight was available for training and great efforts were made by our team and their trainers, among these being C.S.M. (now R.S.M.) Ings, whose energy and experience were of immense help, especially in instilling the all-essential fighting spirit.

On the first night our team met the Hampshires, who won last year. But this year they had a weak side and we won easily, winning thirteen fights out of twenty and gaining the good loser point for four of the seven fights lost.

The second night was the critical one when we had to meet the 60th, and the result was a surprise to most, though not so much so to those who had been training our team.

As against the Hampshires, we won thirteen fights out of twenty; and gained only one less good loser point, that is three out of the seven fights lost.

Details of the results are shown below :—

3 Points = winner.

2 Points = good loser.

1 Point = loser, but did not give in, or was not disqualified.

Name.	Points v. Hampshires.	Points v. 60th.	Total.
Rfn. Bright	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Cooke	3 ..	2 ..	5
„ King	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Rochester	2 ..	3 ..	5
„ Jenner	3 ..	1 ..	4
„ Armstrong	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Powell	3 ..	2 ..	5
„ Kimpton	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Wall	1 ..	— ..	1
„ Rumble	— ..	3 ..	3
„ Groves	2 ..	3 ..	5
„ Payne	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Frazer	1 ..	3 ..	4
„ Baggett	3 ..	1 ..	4
„ Clinch	3 ..	2 ..	5
„ Templeman	2 ..	1 ..	3
„ *Price	0 ..	3 ..	3
„ Edmonton	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Dunn	3 ..	1 ..	4
„ Hurley	3 ..	3 ..	6
„ Watson	2 ..	3 ..	5

* Price was winning this fight, but quite accidentally fell down on top of his opponent and knocked him out, and had to be disqualified.

GREENJACKET SQUASH RACQUETS.

By CAPTAIN T. N. F. WILSON, D.S.O., M.C., 60TH RIFLES.

GREENJACKET squash racquets was inaugurated this year with great success. Thanks to the kindness and hospitality of most of the clubs with courts, matches were arranged and took place with practically all of them on their courts before Christmas.

Return matches will take place during the first few months of 1927 at Aldershot, and also against those clubs with whom fixtures were not able to be made in 1926.

Of the six matches played up to the end of the year, two were won, one drawn and three lost. They were nearly all very equal and in practically every case each individual match was a hard-fought game.

It is hoped that year's fixtures will be arranged annually in future and that more will be added. Also that as the game becomes more popular, there will be an increased range of selection for players.

The detailed scores of each match are printed below.

THE BATH CLUB *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

A match between the Bath Club and The Greenjackets was played at the Bath Club on Wednesday 10 November, and resulted in a draw, each team winning two matches.

The results were as follows :—

Captain H. McCormick (The Bath Club) beat Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (9—10, 9—6, 9—7, 9—7).

C. A. Fenwick (The Bath Club) beat Captain T. N. F. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (9—4, 10—8, 8—10, 9—0).

Lord Wodehouse (The Bath Club) lost to J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (6—9, 7—9, 9—4, 3—9).

H. D. Holland (The Bath Club) lost to C. J. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (9—4, 9—6, 6—9, 7—9, 1—9).

PRINCES' CLUB *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

The Greenjackets beat Princes' Club at Princes on Saturday, 13 November, by 3 matches to 1.

G. H. M. Cartwright (Princes' Club) beat Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 0 (9—4, 9—0, 9—3).

A. de F. Mackeson (Princes' Club) lost to Captain T. N. F. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (5—9, 9—6, 5—9, 8—10).

Major R. A. Raphael (Princes' Club) lost to J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (6—9, 2—9, 10—9, 9—7, 4—9).

A. G. Meyer (Princes' Club) lost to S. De Salis, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 0 (10—9, 9—4, 9—3).

QUEEN'S CLUB *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

In a Squash Racquet Match played at Queen's on Friday, 26 November, Queen's beat The Greenjackets by 3 matches to 2.

Colonel A. H. C. Kearsey (Queen's) beat Captain T. N. F. Wilson,

60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (9—2, 7—9, 9—4, 9—6).

D. F. Bruce (Queen's) beat C. J. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 0 (9—8, 9—0, 9—0).

E. T. Huhn (Queen's) beat Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 0 (9—7, 9—7, 9—3).

S. H. Geldard (Queen's) lost to Captain C. E. M. Grenville Grey, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (5—9, 9—3, 2—9, 5—9).

Dr. M. Horne (Queen's) lost to J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 0 (7—9, 3—9, 3—9).

MR. G. J. V. WEIGALL'S TEAM *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

Played at Aldershot on Thursday, 25 November, Mr. Weigall's team winning by 3 matches to 1.

G. J. V. Weigall beat Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (5—9, 8—10, 9—5, 9—2, 9—1).

R. C. O. Williams beat J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (9—4, 9—10, 9—7, 6—9, 9—4).

Dr. A. M. Simpson lost to Captain T. N. F. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (4—9, 9—4, 3—9, 6—9).

Major The Hon. E. G. French beat S. C. De Salis, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (2—9, 0—9, 9—7, 9—3, 9—4).

R.A.C. *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

In a Squash Racquets Match played at the R.A.C. on Saturday, 11 December, the R.A.C. beat the Greenjackets by 4 matches to 0.

The results were as follows :—

W. L. Brandt (R.A.C.) beat Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (9—4, 6—9, 9—2, 9—2).

C. J. Wilson (R.A.C.) beat J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (7—9, 9—4, 4—9, 9—2, 9—3).

V. Gould (R.A.C.) beat Captain T. N. F. Wilson, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (10—9, 9—2, 9—10, 9—7).

G. D. Nicholas (R.A.C.) beat Captain C. E. M. Grenville Grey, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (9—3, 9—7, 3—9, 5—9, 9—6).

THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB *v.* THE GREENJACKETS.

A match between the Conservative Club and The Greenjackets was played at the Conservative Club on Friday, 17 December, and resulted in a win for the Greenjackets by 3 matches to 1.

Captain V. C. W. Agnew (Conservative) lost to Captain E. D. Shafto, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (6—9, 9—6, 1—9, 4—9).

Major H. V. Bastow (Conservative) beat J. N. Cheney, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (5—9, 10—8, 9—7, 9—4).

R. C. Brooks (Conservative) lost to Captain C. E. M. Grenville

Grey, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 2 (9—2, 9—4, 6—9, 8—10, 4—9).

T. A. Bourn (Conservative) lost to S. C. De Salis, 60th Rifles (The Greenjackets), by 3 games to 1 (9—3, 5—9, 3—9, 1—9).

HOCKEY.

1ST BATTALION.

To end the 1925 season the Inter-Company Tournament was played before part of the Battalion was sent to Cherat.

Some time before the final games were due to be played it was evident that the winners would be either "I" Company or "H.Q." Wing. "I" Company needed every point possible to catch "H.Q." Wing, but failed to defeat them. The results were :—

"H.Q." Wing	13 points (Winners)
"I" Company	10 "
"B" Company	8 "
"A" Company	5 "
"C" Company	4 "

The outstanding feature of the Tournament was that of the four goals that "C" Company scored in the entire Tournament, three were against "H.Q." Wing.

Hockey for the Cherat Detachment, which consisted of "A" and "I" Companies and Details, was chiefly in the form of station tournaments; the 2nd Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders and ourselves being the only people in the station.

At the same time the elimination of teams was being carried out both at Peshawar and Cherat for the Final of the Junior Hockey Competition. There was every chance in this tournament of finding new talent, which was badly needed, and the rules were such that only those who had never, or hardly ever, played a game of hockey should play for their platoon or rank team.

The winning teams from Peshawar visited Cherat for a week-end when the Final was played. The Corporals' team came up from Peshawar and played a very close game against the Band Boys, who, through having a stronger defence than their opponents, won the game and consequently the competition. A very creditable performance.

At Peshawar in the meanwhile the Gai Challenge Cup, a hot-weather tournament for British teams in the Peshawar District, was started. The Battalion entered two teams in spite of the fact that two Companies and Details were at Cherat, and hospital admissions were on the increase. Spare men to the tune of half a dozen had to be found for both teams.

The conditions of the tournament were that each team played every other team once only; the Cup went to the Officers' Gymkhana Team with 14 points, whilst our "A" Team were runners-

up with 12 points. Goal scoring proved to be our weakest point, but all credit is due to the defence in that they had the least number of goals scored against them of all the nine teams entered.

Of the opposition our teams encountered, several had greater facilities than ourselves in mustering a strong team, as they recalled whom they wanted from the surrounding districts for the tournament matches.

After the change-over, when "H.Q." Wing, "B" and "C" Companies went to Cherat, there was an Inter-Platoon Hockey Competition which kept the ball rolling for some time, and ended in a win for the Machine Gun Platoon of the Seaforth Highlanders.

Following closely on the Gai Cup came the Murree Brewery Tournament, to be played at Murree.

It was hoped that as four different Battalion teams had been played during the hot weather, eleven players selected from the four teams to form the Battalion Team for Murree would, after some practice, go some way in the Tournament.

Owing to rain at Murree our team, who had by this time collected in Peshawar, were delayed there one week and put in some valuable training and practice games, with Bandmaster Bethell as Captain of the team. In the practice games several strong teams were defeated, and though drawn against the 2nd Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment's "A" team, our eleven left for Murree with great hopes of distinguishing themselves.

Further rain unfortunately delayed the start for nearly a fortnight, and owing to there only being one grass ground on which the Tournament was to be played, no practice was possible.

The slippery turf after the Mutti grounds was the undoing of the eleven, and though the first round game was of an even character, our forwards lost many more chances of scoring than would have been the case on a more familiar ground. The game ended in a win for the Sussex team by three goals to *nil*.

In the Sardar Cup Competition at Peshawar we entered two teams. The "B" team succumbed to the Rotary Club, a composite team raised in Peshawar, and who finally won the competition.

"A" team went through without much difficulty to the Semi-Final and there defeated the Shinwaris, a combined team from the Landi Kotal Brigade, and after a great game won by two goals to *nil*, thus qualifying to play in the Final against the aforementioned Rotary Club. The Final was a terrific match, resulting, after extra time, in no score to either side.

The Final was replayed the very next day, but the previous day's efforts appeared to have affected our team, certainly the forwards, and the Rotary Club won by two goals to *nil*. It was said that our opponents never played a better game, certainly their forwards were opportunists.

The Indian population were noticeable for the interest they took

in every match, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the Cup was presented by a prominent Peshawar Indian.

At the time of writing the annual Inter-Company Tournament is about to start, and a District Tournament due to end in February will see the close of hockey for the Battalion in Peshawar. Such a chance as this must not be missed of thanking Mr. White for all he has done in assisting the Battalion's hockey games and tournaments, especially in the matter of refereeing.

SPORT.

1ST BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,
1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,

Sport is such a wide, all-embracing term, that it is difficult to know where to commence and where to finish in writing on such a topic.

For instance, even rat-catching is considered as "Sport" in some quarters, and not many days ago, when two rats were caught in a trap in my cookhouse, the khansamah gravely informed me, "Do shikar hai, sahib" (literally—"Two sportsmen for you").

Battalion or regimental sport, however, is on a much higher plane and includes individual efforts like boxing, swimming, running, tennis, etc., besides the team games like polo, football, hockey and cricket.

Hunting, of course, comes well within the category of Sport, and is one of the finest for developing character; but one doubts whether a "Jack" sees any sport in it when chased, even though it has been stated that an old fox fully appreciates a good run.

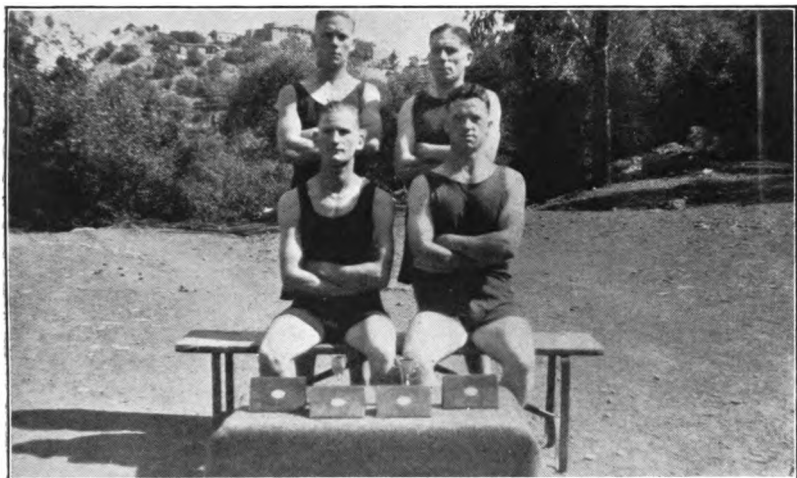
What has been done in the Battalion during the past year? Throughout the year, the various committees have striven to improve their particular branch of sport, to improve the skill of the individuals and of the teams, and to encourage the true sporting spirit which "bears up" even when one's side is losing.

Graham (who took over the arduous duties of O. i/c Sports from Hodson when the latter went to Home Establishment) endeavoured to obtain an "all-star cast" of enthusiasts on the different committees. How far they have succeeded will be gleaned from the detailed notes under the various headings, though we might, perhaps, be pardoned for trespassing on some of those preserves.

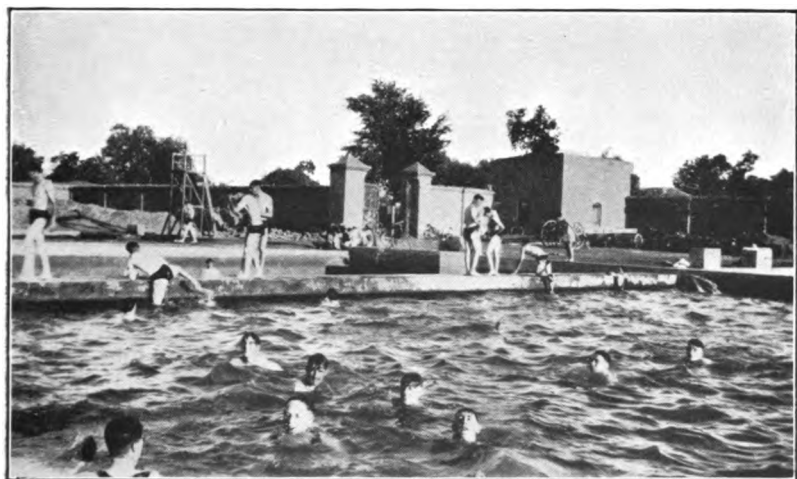
At the beginning of the year we were none too successful at polo, or football, or hockey in the District Tournaments, though we were decidedly elated at having won the Jamasjee Cup for cricket.

In the Peshawar District Assault-at-Arms we did not top the list, but finished a good third, after some really good efforts—

1st BATTALION.



H.Q. WING RELAY TEAM.
Winners of the Peshawar District Cup, Aquatic Cup, 1926.
Bandsman Cowell. Bandsman Wesley.
Rifleman Kemp. Bugler Parkinson.



THE BARA BATHS, PESHAWAR.
Hottest Day, 1926.

notably in the Mile, in which Richardson, Rifleman Upton and Rifleman Wilding gained 1st, 2nd and 3rd places respectively; in the Half-Mile, which was won by Rifleman Godden; and in the Hurdles, which was won by Corporal (now Sergeant) Norman, who beat Lieutenant Mackessack of the Seaforth Highlanders by inches only, after a splendid race.

In the summer we raised four hockey teams (two in each half of the season) which competed in the Gai Cup Tournament and did sufficiently well for the "A" Team to be "Runners-up."

Great interest was taken in the Junior Hockey Tournament, which caused many new players, and not a few old ones, to swing a stick.

In August, our hockey representatives mustered what was considered as a very good team, to play in the Murree Tournament, but the team was defeated in the opening stages of the Tournament by the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment (a team of note in the hockey world).

In the middle of summer, one's thoughts at Peshawar were mainly centred on the problem of keeping cool, and the swimmers were in their element at the Bara Baths, while quite a goodly number of non-swimmers were steadily training in "ankle-bay" and finished the season "off the deep end." The Bara Baths are shown in action on 3 July, our hottest day.

"H.Q." Wing Team, consisting of Bandsmen Wesley, Cowell, Riflemen Kemp and Bugler Parkinson (see illustration), won the District Cup for the Swimming Relay Race, while Rifleman Kemp also won the Individual Cup for eight lengths, and Rifleman Walsh ("B" Company) was successful in winning the Cup presented for two lengths.

The change-over from Peshawar to Cherat and vice versa took place shortly after the aquatic sports at Peshawar, and for some time at Cherat sport was *non est* owing to incessant rain.

The Families' Outing at Cherat provided a new (or rather very old) form of sport in stoolball, which was revived for the occasion; and the various sporting events of the day included a Button Sewing Competition, with the odds mainly on the button; the illustration shows the seriousness with which the ladies tackled the task of button-sewing, and the patience which the mere males displayed during the operations.

In the Boxing Contests at Cherat we were by no means successful, for the Seaforth Highlanders outpointed most of our representatives.

"B" Company, however, avenged our defeats in boxing and hockey, by winning the Cherat Station Football and Cricket Tournaments.

At Peshawar, meanwhile, football was not being taken too seriously, on account of the heat, but in September the "Sardar Cup" Competition was won by 15 Platoon. This was a highly

creditable performance, as over twenty teams competed, and Bugler Potterton was declared the best back, and Rifleman Jamieson the best forward, playing in the Competition.

At Cherat, the Regimental Birthday Sports could not be held owing to continued rain, while at Peshawar we held Aquatic Sports—which were distinguished by the gallant rescue by Sergeant Rose of Major Prideaux-Brune's cigarette case from the bottom of the bath after several other swimmers (or divers) had made fruitless attempts.

What might be included also as sport was the Weight-guessing Competition, in which the combined weights of the Quartermaster and Schoolmaster had to be guessed. The former at fifteen stone and the latter at sixteen stone and half-pound, could hardly be considered as "light-weights," and the two individuals who tactlessly guessed thirty stone were the richer by fifteen rupees each.

In October we had another Sardar Cup Competition—this time Hockey—and after some strenuous games against the "Rangers" and the "Shinwaris" met the Rotary Club in the Final. A goalless draw was the result at the first meeting, even after extra time, but in the reply the next day we were defeated by two goals to *nil* after a very exciting and close game (Rifleman Beebe was declared the best "back" in the competition).

The Battalion Inter-Platoon Football Tournament did not disclose any new talent, and was won by 9 Platoon.

6 Platoon and the Signallers had no less than five meetings before they could come to a decision, when 6 Platoon proved successful, though they subsequently lost to 9 Platoon.

The Inter-Company Football Competition was won by "I" Company, who defeated "H.Q." Wing in the Semi-Final and "C" Company in the Final. "I" Company's wins were particularly noteworthy for their splendid recoveries, as "H.Q." were leading 2-0 at half-time in their game, and "C" Company were two goals up before "I" Company commenced to score in the Final.

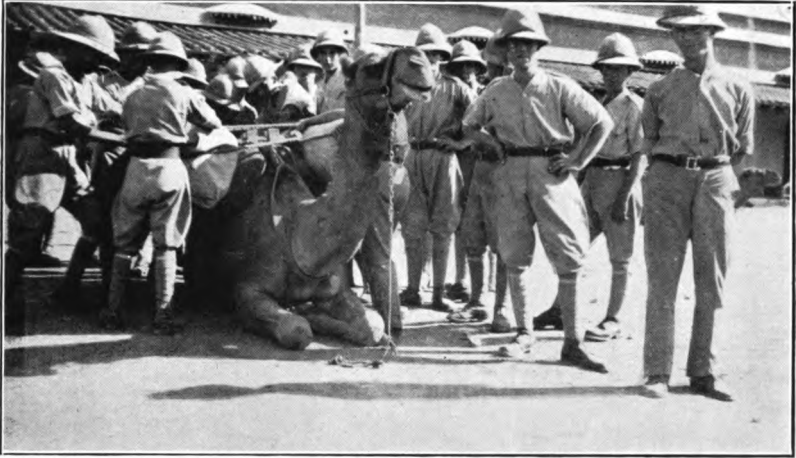
We are now hoping to meet the Royal Scots Fusiliers (from Landi Kotal) in a series of football and hockey matches. The first of the series we have just lost, as we were beaten at football by three goals to *nil*.

Inter-Platoon Hockey and Inter-Company Hockey have just been completed, and some very close games have been witnessed. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug-of-war" was exemplified in the tussle between "C" Company's 1st Team *v.* 2nd Team in the second round of the Inter-Company Contests, as the first match was drawn and the 2nd Team won by two goals to one in the replay.

The great attraction in any form of sport lies in its uncertainty. The prospect of a keen struggle is the lure which draws spectators in crowds, whereas a runaway victory is not appreciated.

13 Platoon gave their "fans" a most delightful surprise when

1st BATTALION.



**CAMEL LOADING.
" B " COMPANY,
PESHAWAR.**



**FAMILIES' OUTING—CHERAT.
Needle Threading and Button Sewing Competition.
August, 1926.**

they defeated the Band in the Semi-Final by the odd goal in three, and even 11 Platoon gave the Band a surprise in the earlier round by making a draw in the first game.

The Final was fought out between 13 and 14 Platoons (both "I" Company), and a dramatic goal only five seconds from time drew 14 Platoon level with 13. Extra time ten minutes each way still left matters level, and a further five minutes each way was played—with the same result.

In the replayed Final, 13 Platoon asserted their superiority and won by three goals to one (170 minutes' play to decide a Platoon Final shows the keenness displayed, and it must be conceded that the standard of play was very high for Platoons).

The Inter-Company Final was just as dramatic, in its way, as the Inter-Platoon one, for "B" Company v. "H.Q." Wing seemed likely to result in an easy victory for the latter. Within ten minutes from the start Rifleman Walsham had scored twice for "B" Company and as "H.Q." lost their usual *sang-froid*, they were two more goals down before the finish, losing by four goals to *nil*.

The Cross Country Run was a very fine show, as the runners came in very well together. Richardson was 1st and finished very fresh, as though he had just been for a stroll, while Thornton also did well by getting 4th. Rifleman Godden, "A" Company, was a good 2nd, and Rifleman Wilding, "A" Company, 3rd.

The result was in doubt for some time, although "I" Company had their fifteen men "Home" before anyone else.

In the preliminary totalling of points "B" Company had least, but when the figures were checked it was found that "C" Company were well ahead, as the C.S.M. had added points for *seventeen* runners instead of fifteen.

The Athletic Meeting was a great success and the Trophy was again won by "I" Company, with "A" Company a very close second.

C.Q.M.S. Heath, Corporal Homer and A/Corporal Wells qualified as Football Referees, and A/Corporal Turner and Bandsman Roberts qualified as Hockey Umpires during the Army Sports Central Board's Tests held during the summer.

In view of the large number of games, the numbers of players engaged, and the general interest taken in the various forms of recreation, there is no doubt that our prowess has improved very much during the year, but in view of the numbers of experienced battalion players we have lost quite recently, great difficulty has been experienced in getting really strong *battalion* teams together. We can, however, get quite good football, hockey and cricket teams from each one of our Platoons, so ensuring that almost every individual is able to participate in games, instead of being merely a spectator.

Recording the success of the polo team in winning the North-

West Frontier Province Christmas Polo Tournament, puts the seal on our "Sports" letter and enables us to finish the account on a high note.

Yours ever,
"Sport,"
1ST BN. R.B.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

1ST BATTALION.

OWING to training, Battalion Sports were not held till February 1926. The Inter-Company Shield was won by "I" Company, who carried all before them.

The Peshawar District Assault-at-Arms took place a fortnight later, and we were more successful than in the two previous years. Rifleman Godden put up a fine performance by winning the Half-Mile and finishing second in the Quarter-Mile. In the Mile, we obtained the first three places, while Corporal Norman won the Hurdles. It was expected that we should either win or be second in the Relay Race, but unfortunately the flag was dropped when being handed over.

Battalion Sports were again held on 18 December 1926. Some quite good form was shown, but little fresh talent was discovered.

Second-Lieutenant Thornton, who came from the 2nd Battalion in November, however, ran second in the Mile, and Rifleman Hollands of "A" Company ran very well in the 100 yards and 220 yards. After a very close fight with "A" Company, "I" Company won the Shield. The results were as follows:—

Event.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
100 yards ..	Cotgrove (I)	Hollands (A)	Sgt. Norman (C)
220 yards ..	Cotgrove (I)	Hollands (A)	Potterton (I)
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile ..	Crockford (I)	Godden (A)	Riley (C)
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Mile ..	Lt. Richardson (B)	Godden (A)	2/Lt. Thornton (A)
Mile ..	Lt. Richardson (B)	2/Lt. Thornton (A)	Upton (C)
3 Miles ..	Adams (C)	Wilding (A)	Bushby (C)
Hurdles ..	Sgt. Norman (C)	Cotgrove (I)	Walsh (H.Q.)
High Jump ..	Walsh (H.Q.)	Smith (A)	Patterson (I)
Long Jump ..	Potterton (I)	Cotgrove (I)	Walsh (H.Q.)
Putting the Weight ..	Brown (I)	Wilson (C)	Cpl. Warburton (I)
Throwing the Cricket Ball ..	Riley (A)	Crowder (B)	Stanford (C)
Tug-of-War ..	"I" Company	"A" Company	
Relay Race ..	"A" Company	"B" Company	

Points for Shield:—

	Points.
"I" Company	28
"A" Company	27
"C" Company	14
"B" Company	11
"H.Q." Wing	4

The Cross Country Race took place on 23 December with the following results :—

							Points.
1st.	" C " Company	..	..	..	..	..	512
2nd.	" B " Company	..	..	..	..	..	532
3rd.	" I " Company	..	..	..	..	..	555
4th.	" A " Company	..	..	..	..	..	564
5th.	" H.Q." Wing	..	..	..	..	..	747

The first six men home were :—

1st.	Lieut. Richardson	..	..	..	..	" B " Company
2nd.	Rifleman Godden	..	..	..	..	" A " Company
3rd.	Rifleman Wilding	..	..	..	..	" A " Company
4th.	2/Lieut. Thornton	..	..	..	..	" A " Company
5th.	Rifleman Upton	..	..	..	..	" C " Company
6th.	Rifleman Crome	..	..	..	..	" H.Q." Wing

We are now preparing for the District Assault-at-Arms, which takes place on 18 and 19 February. Running in the Battalion, at present, shows quite a high standard, and it is hoped that some really good sprinters will be produced in the near future.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE REGIMENT DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Compiled by MR. H. LAMOND.

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1926, 1,717

Recruits joined	303
Joined from Desertion	16
Transfers from other Corps	3
From Territorial Army Permanent Staff	5
From Supernumerary Strength	10
Total Increase	337
Died	2
Discharged :—	
After 21 years	15
" 18 "	1
On completion of service	7
Invalids	17
Free by Indulgence	12
Not likely to become efficient	29
Services no longer required	4
Misconduct	6
Miscellaneous	29
	122
Deserters	18
To Army Reserve	196
Transfers to other Corps	10
To Territorial Army Permanent Staff	5
To Supernumerary Strength	22
Other Causes	2
Total Decrease	375
Net Decrease	38

Total effective strength (excluding Officers) on 1 January 1927, 1,679

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January 1927.

Compiled by MR. H. LAMOND.

Unit	Station	Officers	W.O.'s	S. Sergts. and Sergts.	Cpls.	Buglers	Riflemen	Total
1st	Peshawar	26	6	33	41	11	708	825
2nd	Colchester	26	10	30	43	16	591	716
Depot	Winchester	8	5	9	12	3	161	198
	Total	60	21	72	96	30	1,460	1,739

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL ARMY LIST, DECEMBER 1926.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depot:

Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Rolica," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busacao," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee, 1873-4," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa, 1899-1902."

The Great War—21 Battalions.—"Le Cateau," "Retreat from Mons," "Marne, 1914," "Aisne, 1914," "Armentières, 1914," "Neuve Chapelle," "Ypres, 1915, '17," "Gravenstafel," "St. Julien," "Frezenberg," "Bellewaarde," "Aubers," "Hooge, 1915," "Somme, 1916, '18," "Albert, 1916," "Delville Wood," "Guillemont," "Morval," "Le Transloy," "Ancre Heights," "Ancre, 1916," "Arras, 1917, '18," "Vimy, 1917," "Scarpe, 1917, '18," "Messines, 1917," "Plickem," "Langemarck, 1917," "Menin Road," "Polygon Wood," "Broodseinde," "Poelcappelle," "Passchendaele," "Cambrai, 1917, '18," "St. Quentin," "Rosières," "Lys," "Hazebrouck," "Drocourt-Quéant," "Hindenburg Line," "Canal du Nord," "Selle," "Valenciennes," "France and Flanders, 1914-18," "Macedonia, 1915-18."

Agents—Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cox's & King's Branch.

Regimental Journal—"The Rifle Brigade Chronicle," 71, Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Regular and Militia Battalions.

1st Bn. (Rifle Brigade)	Peshawar (For Landi Kotal).	5th Bn. (Q.O. R. Tower Hamlets Mil.)	Winchester.
2nd "	Colchester.	6th "	Winchester.
	Depôt and Record Office		Winchester.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia (Permanent Force).
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Winnipeg, Man.

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

The Winnipeg Rifles Winnipeg, Man.
1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) Vancouver, British Columbia.

Allied Battalion of Australian Infantry.

Melbourne University Rifles Melbourne University.

Allied Regiment of Union of South Africa Defence Force.

1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry).

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Col. Gren. Gds. and R.A.S.C., Col-in-Chief H.L.I. and R.A.M.C., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.*
29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.

Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., ret. pay (Res. of Off.)
2nd Bn. 17 June 21
Couper, Maj. Gen. Sir Victor A., K.C.B., ret. pay (Res. of Off.) 17 June 21
Congreve, Gen. Sir Walter N., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., s. 1st Bn. 17 June 21

Officer Commanding Rifle Depot .. Majendie, Col. B. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. .. 11 Nov. 24

1st and 2nd Battalion (Regular).

Majors—contd.

Lt.-Colonels (2).

Buxton, J. L.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
(S.C.) (2) 3 June 23
1 Jan. 18
Powell, E. B.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. (1)
15 June 23

Majors (8).

Burnell-Nugent, F.
H., D.S.O., O.B.E.
(1) 1 Sept. 15
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 16
Wilson, H. M., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (2) 1 Sept. 15
1 Jan. 19
Follett, R. S., D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (1) 1 Sept. 15
3 June 19
Crosbie, J. F. G.,
D.S.O. (2) d. 18 May 16
bt. lt.-col. 3 June 19
Tod, A. A. (2)
18 May 16

(1) Bernard, D. J. C. K.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.,
p.s.c., s. 22 Oct. 17
bt. col. 1 Jan. 26
Downes, O. C.,
D.S.O., M.C.
(S.C.) (2) 22 Oct. 17
(2) Moore-Guyon, H. G.,
D.S.O., M.C.
(s.c.) s. 5 Aug. 14

Captains (14).

(3) Allwyn, The Lord,
D.S.O., M.C.,
p.s.c. [2] 5 Aug. 14
bt. maj. 3 June 18
(4) Eastwood, T. R.,
D.S.O., M.C., p.s.c.,
s. 30 Dec. 14
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 18
Collins, R. L. H.,
27 Feb. 15
Bridgeman, R. O.,
(2) 15 Feb. 17
27 Feb. 15
bt. maj. 3 June 19
(5) Reeve, J. T. W.,
D.S.O., p.s.c. s. 15 Mar. 15

Captains—contd.

Campbell, H. F., (1)
16 Mar. 15
bt. maj. 1 Jan. 19
(6) Alston, W. H. S.,
M.C., p.s.c., s.
30 Apr. 15
bt. maj. 3 June 19
Prideaux-Brune, D.
E., D.S.O. (2)
10 May 15
bt. maj. 3 June 18
(7) Williams, E. S. B.,
(s.c.) s. 15 June 15
(8) Stopford, M. G. N.,
M.C., p.s.c., s. 5 July 15
Graham, O. B., (1)
D.S.O., 15 Sept. 15
Hodson, Sir Ed-
mond A., Bt.,
D.S.O. (1) 23 July 16
Baird, R. D., M.C.
(1) d. 1 Jan. 17
Hoskyns, C. B. A.
(2) 1 Jan. 17
(9) Massy-Beresford,
H., M.C., s.c., s.
11 Feb. 17

Captains—contd.

Fairfax-Ross, T.,
M.C. (2) d. 11 Feb. 17
(10) Douglas, A. S. G.,
O.B.E. (1) 16 Mar. 17
M.C. (2) 23 Mar. 17
Birkbeck, R. I. V.,
Hubble, H., M.C.
(1) 31 July 17
Norcott, H. B. (2)
22 Aug. 17
Edwardes, B. (1)
9 Mar. 21
Bosville, T. J. B.,
M.C. (2) 24 Mar. 21
(11) Hill, F. T., s. 1 Apr. 21
Bridgeman, R. C.,
M.C. (2) Adjt.
1 Apr. 21
Davison, J. A.,
M.C. 14 May 21
Warren, C. P., M.C.
(1) 22 June 21
Cave, F. O., M.C.
(1) 28 Sept. 21
Knollys, V. C., (1)
11 Feb. 22
Fulford, F. E. A.
(2) 1 Nov. 18

<i>Subalterns (34).</i>		<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>		<i>Lieutenants—contd.</i>		<i>5th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		Turner, V. B. (1) <i>d.</i>		(25) Perceval-Maxwell, E. N., <i>c.o.</i>		<i>Hon. Colonel.</i>	
Harvey, N. R. (1)	1 July 17	(20) <i>Shepherd-Cross, T.</i>	20 Dec. 20	Brush, E. J. A. H.	16 July 22	✕ <i>Lyttelton, Gen. Rt.</i>	
(12) <i>Guthrie, D. N. (t.)</i>	1 July 17	<i>R. c.o.</i>	20 Dec. 20	[1]	16 July 22	<i>Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B.,</i>	
(13) <i>Renton, J. M. L., c.o.</i>	7 Oct. 17	Poole, R. D. D. (2)	20 Dec. 20	(26) <i>Buckley, E. G., c.o.</i>	14 July 23	<i>G.C.V.O., ret.</i>	
Coghill, H., (1)	16 Feb. 18	Hunt, G. H. (1)	20 Dec. 20	Tothill, F. C. D.	14 July 23	pay [R]	11 Aug. 14
(14) <i>Carlile, W. J., M.C., M.M. (t)</i>	4 July 18	Brooksbank, W. E.	20 Dec. 20	(27) <i>Festing, F. W. (s.)</i>	23 Dec. 23	<i>Lt.-Colonel.</i>	
Fry, E. W. L. (2)	22 Feb. 19	(21) <i>Rogers, W. E., c.o.</i>	20 Dec. 20	Treener-Michell, E.	23 Dec. 23	✕ <i>de la Chapelle, X. R.</i>	
(15) <i>Brierley, H., M.C.</i>	25 Feb. 19	Starkey, W. R. (d)	16 July 21	Richardson, F. D.	31 Aug. 24	<i>A. (Hon. Capt. in Army)</i>	30 Apr. 18
Allan, A. W. (2)	21 June 19	(22) <i>Rathbone, L. M.</i>	16 July 21	Paley, A. G. V. [2]	1 Feb. 25	<i>Majors.</i>	
(16) <i>Gordon-Duff, J. B. (s)</i>	21 June 19	<i>B. c.o.</i>	16 July 21	Tryon, R. G. L. [2]	1 Feb. 25	✕ <i>Blacker, F. St. J., D.S.O.</i>	30 Apr. 18
Garnett, J. C. (2)	21 June 19	Hopkinson, H. S.	16 July 21	(28) <i>Congreve, A. C. J. (s.)</i>	30 Aug. 25	<i>Captains.</i>	
(17) <i>Blockley, N. R., c.o.</i>	12 Sept. 19	Hamilton-Russell, A. G. L. (2)	16 July 21	<i>2nd Lieutenants.</i>		✕ <i>Parkyn, H. G., O.B.E.</i>	1 Jan. 08
MacGeorge, R. A. (1)	24 Oct. 19	Rushbrooke, J. C.	16 July 21	Thornton, F. L. [1]	3 Sept. 25	<i>bt. maj.</i>	1 Jan. 19
(18) <i>Knowles, C., c.s.</i>	24 Oct. 19	S. (1)	16 July 21	Stephens, F. [1]	3 Sept. 25	✕ <i>Lascelles, Hon. E. C., D.S.O. M.C.</i>	29 Dec. 14
(19) <i>Coshy, E. A. S., l. (2)</i>	24 Oct. 19	(23) <i>Troyte-Bullock, G.</i>	16 July 21	Wilbraham, T. R. [2]	30 Aug. 26	<i>bt. maj.</i>	1 Jan. 19
Newton, J. G. (1)	21 Feb. 20	King-Salter, E. J.	17 Dec. 21	<i>Adjutants (2).</i>		✕ <i>Campbell, G. V., M.C.</i>	23 July 15
Curtis, W. P. S. (1)	21 Feb. 20	C. (2)	17 Dec. 21	Bridgeman, R. C., <i>M.C., capt. (2)</i>	5 Apr. 24	<i>6th Battalion (Militia).</i>	
des Graz, E. P. A. (2)	21 Feb. 20	Clarke, E. N. (2)	17 Dec. 21	<i>Taylor, J. A., M.C., l. (1)</i>	8 July 25	<i>Captains.</i>	
Gwynne, D. R. H. (1)	21 Feb. 20	(24) <i>Lytton-Milbanke, Hon. N. A. S. c.o.</i>	17 Dec. 21	<i>Quarter-Masters (3).</i>		✕ <i>Skeggs, R. O., M.C.</i>	1 Jan. 17
<i>Taylor, J. A., M.C. (1) Adj.</i>	29 Feb. 20	McGaw, A. J. T.	17 Dec. 21	Godden, F. P., <i>l., d.</i>	26 Jan. 25	✕ <i>Townshend, F. C.</i>	1 Jan.
		Holroyd, C. I. P.	17 Dec. 21	Sandy, A., <i>M.C., D.C.M. l., (2)</i>	30 May 25		
		Gore, A. C. (2)	17 Dec. 21	Cooper, W. B. <i>l., (1)</i>	28 June 26		
		Purdon, D. J. [2]	16 July 22				
		Hicks, K. B. (1)	16 July 22				

REFERENCE KEY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) G.S.O. 1st Grade. 1st Division.
 (2) Staff Officer, King's African Rifles.
 (3) Company Commander, R.M.C.
 (4) G.S.O. 2nd Grade. War Office.
 (5) G.S.O. 3rd Grade. War Office.
 (6) Military Attaché Washington.
 (7) Student Staff College.
 (8) G.S.O. (Class C.C.). S.A.S. Hythe.
 (9) Student Staff College.
 (10) Regimental Officer, Iraq Levies.
 (11) A.D.C., G.O.C. 4th Division.
 (12) Adjutant 12th London Regt., T.A.
 (13) D.A.A.G. Iraq Levies Headquarters.
 (14) Adjutant 17th London Regt., T.A.</p> | <p>(15) Adjutant, 5th City of London Regt. (L.R.B.), T.A.
 (16) A.D.C., Viceroy and Governor-General, India.
 (17) Serving with K.A.R.
 (18) Attached R.C. of Signals.
 (19) Employed War Office.
 (20) Regimental Officer, Iraq Levies.
 (21) Serving with K.A.R.
 (22) Serving with K.A.R.
 (23) A.D.C., G.O.C. in C. Aldershot Command.
 (24) Serving with K.A.R.
 (25) Serving with K.A.R.
 (26) Regimental Officer, Iraq Levies.
 (27) A.D.C., G.O.C. 3rd Division.
 (28) A.D.C., Governor and C. in C. Malta.</p> |
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REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Class I.

Lt.-Colonels.

× Mende-Waldo, E. R., D.S.O.	4 Mar. 19
Shawe, C. C.B.E.	24 June 19
× Mostyn-Owen, R. A., D.S.O.	8 Aug. 19
× Breckon, J., D.S.O.	12 Dec. 19
× Ovey, D. D.S.O.	21 Jan. 20
× Davies, G. M., D.S.O.	27 Feb. 20
× Pleydell-Railston, H. G. M., D.S.O.	11 June 20
× Richardson, H. S. C.	15 July 20
× Sutton-Nelthorpe, O., D.S.O., M.C.	22 Oct. 20
× Kewley, E. R., D.S.O., M.C. (s.c.)	22 Feb. 21
× Liddell, G. W., D.S.O.	9 Mar. 21
× Sturges, H. R.	24 Mar. 21
× Verney, R., C.I.E.	18 June 21
× Riley, H. L., D.S.O., O.B.E.	19 June 21
× Prescott-Westcar, W. V. L., D.S.O.	25 Sept. 21
Majors.	
× Baring, T. E., O.B.E.	1 Sept. 15
× Lane, G. E. W.	8 Jan. 16
× Donaldson, E. P.	13 May 19
× Mansel, R. C.	25 May 19
× Murray, S. W., D.S.O., D.C.M.	29 Jan. 20
× Alexander, M., M.C. (s.c.)	14 Apr. 21
× Chichester-Constable, R. C. J., D.S.O., p.s.c. (Capt. R. Tank Corps T.A.)	23 Aug. 2
× Hardy, H. H., M.B.E.	15 Oct. 21
Captains.	
× Dunlop, G. R.	25 Oct. 15
× Sherston, G. W., M.C. (s.c.)	11 Feb. 17
× Temperley, C. E., O.B.E., M.C.	31 July 17
× Turling, R. A. H.	31 July 17
× Naumann, J. H.	31 July 17
× Abbey, J. R.	8 Aug. 19
× Palk, R.	7 Dec. 19
× Gage, W.	1 Jan. 20
× Boyle, C. N. P., M.C.	19 Jan. 20
× Kibbey, F. V., M.C.	24 June 20
× Cairnes, D. S.	22 Jan. 21
× Berkeley, R. C., M.C.	13 Apr. 21
× Riddett, A. C., D.C.M.	21 Apr. 21
× West, J. M. (Capt. O.T.C.)	25 Aug. 21

Lieutenants.

× Welsford, R. A. H.	9 May 17
× O'Brien, Hon. D. E. F.	7 Oct. 17
× MacGeorge, J. B.	7 Oct. 17
× Jackson, W. J.	15 July 18
× King Harman, L. M.	1 Nov. 18
× Curtis, E. L.	27 Dec. 18
× Fyers, Fitz R. H.	21 June 19
× Plunket, The Lord	24 Oct. 19

× Savill, J. A.	26 Dec. 19
× Douglas, D. S. W.	21 Feb. 20
× Hollowell, F.	21 Apr. 21
× McAllister, A.	1 July 21
× Brand, Hon. T. H.	17 Dec. 21
× Leggett, H. E.	19 Oct. 22
× Cox, W. F. H.	25 Oct. 22

Class II.

Lt.-Colonels.

× Henniker, The Lord	30 Dec. 14
× Manningham-Buller, Sir Mervyn E., Bt., M.P.	3 Feb. 16
× Darell, H. F., D.S.O.	25 Nov. 17
× Prioleau, R. U. H., M.C.	10 Aug. 19
× Cox, P. G. A., D.S.O.	19 Oct. 19
× Boscawen, Hon. M. T., D.S.O., M.C.	18 Jan. 20
× Byrne, G. B., O.B.E.	13 Apr. 20
Morgan-Grenville-Gavin, Hon. T. G. B., D.S.O., M.C.	15 Mar. 21
× Sloggett, A. J. H., D.S.O.	5 May 21
× Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. N. C., D.S.O.	23 Nov. 21
× McGrigor, Sir Charles C., Bt., O.B.E.	6 Sept. 22

Majors.

× Harman, A. R., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Col. Terr. Army)	1 Sept. 15
× Weld-Forester, Hon. E. A. C. (S.C.)	1 Sept. 15
× Walpole, R. S. H.	4 Jan. 17
× Tennyson, Hon. L. H.	19 July 18
× Johnstone, H.	21 June 19
× Kennedy-Cochran-Patrick, W. J. C., D.S.O., M.C.	9 July 19
× Cavendish, A. L. C.	24 Jan. 20
× Edwards, B. M. M., M.C. (Maj. R.A., T.A.)	20 Jan. 21

Captains.

× Trafford, S. W. J.	20 Sept. 13
× Earle, G. F.	5 July 15
× Tattton, T. A., M.C.	2 Mar. 16
× Marshall, F. H. J., O.B.E. (Capt. 11 Lond. R.)	16 May 16
× Austin, A. E., O.B.E.	27 June 16
× Huyshe-Eliot, G. H.	11 Feb. 17
× Parkman, T.	31 July 17
× Pumffrey, R.	14 Oct. 17
× Holmes à Court, R. W. H.	18 June 19
× Layton, H. F., M.C.	3 Aug. 19
× Ries, H. N.	14 Sept. 19
× Collins, W. L. D.	22 Feb. 20
× Fowler, W.	11 Mar. 20
× Chillum, C.	27 May 20
× Wheeler, V. J., M.C.	14 July 20
× Saunders, A. E., D.C.M.	22 Sept. 20
× Shaw, W. J., M.C.	14 Oct. 20
× Anderson, G. H., D.S.O., M.C.	23 Nov. 20
× Dadson, R. T., O.B.E.	3 Dec. 20
× Billyard-Leake, C. R., M.C.	15 Jan. 21

× Barnes, F.	13 Mar. 21
× Curtis, A. H., M.C., D.C.M.	4 Apr. 21
× Gribble, D. S.	14 May 21
× Hopkins, K. H., M.C.	29 July 21
× Philipps, J. E. T., M.C., f.o.	8 Nov. 21

Lieutenants.

× Robson, G. A., M.C.	30 Aug. 16
× Buller, M. F.	7 Nov. 16
× Roberts, J.	11 Feb. 17
× Pilcher, D. H.	11 Feb. 17
× Blisshopp, D. W.	27 Mar. 17
× Cox, T.	1 July 17
× Evans-Freke, Hon. R.	1 July 17
× Barker, C. W.	22 Sept. 17
× Widdis, G. R.	22 Sept. 17
× Read, J. A.	27 Sept. 17
× Birch, A. W. F. C., M.C.	7 Oct. 17
× Davis, J. H. T.	27 Nov. 17
× Priddon, G.	28 Dec. 17
× Cohen, H. W.	10 Jan. 18
× Hobbs, L.	30 Jan. 18
× Wright, F. W.	20 Feb. 18
× Barker, H. A.	27 Apr. 18
× Love, A. B.	14 June 18
× Brooker, F. J.	14 June 18
× Harvey, F. S.	19 June 18
× Bonneck, T. G., M.M.	15 July 18
× Waudby, A., D.C.M.	15 Aug. 18
× Bridgman, W.	24 Sept. 18
× Pinnock, L., M.M.	24 Sept. 18
× Foott, J. C. C.	27 Sept. 18
× Churcher, H. J.	2 Oct. 18
× Lund, J. E.	1 Nov. 18
× Harris, W. H., M.C.	27 Dec. 18
× Baker, G. W.	27 Dec. 18
× Ball, T. F.	28 May 19
× Lowder, P.	28 May 19
× Smith, H. C.	30 July 19
× Johnstone, C. A.	10 Aug. 19
× Dease, E. J.	12 Oct. 19
× Jackson, J. A. S.	24 Oct. 19
× Kersley, F. J.	8 Mar. 20
× Hearn, W. H., M.C., M.M.	28 Dec. 20
× Leckie, T. R.	5 Feb. 21
× Abercrombie, H. M.	9 Mar. 21
2nd Lieutenants.	
× Bosanquet, N. E. T.	14 Oct. 05
× Whiteman, C. F., M.C., M.M.	3 Dec. 17
× Atterton, F.	12 Jan. 18
× Martin, J. W.	27 Feb. 18
× Lizieri, S.	12 Apr. 18
× Gladstone, M. E.	24 Apr. 18
× Noble, C. A.	30 Apr. 18
× Willis, A. H.	25 June 18
× Proacock, M. H.	20 Dec. 18
× Webster, A. F. L.	5 Nov. 19
× Skinner, W. M. R.	20 Dec. 19
× Johnstone, R.	7 Jan. 20
× Thompson, B. S.	18 May 20
× Bloore, F. W.	2 June 20
× Roper, W. J.	9 Mar. 22

OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE REGIMENT AND WHERE EMPLOYED, DECEMBER 1926.

General *Sir* W. N. Congreve, *V.C.*, *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, *A.D.C.*,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta and its De-
pendencies.

Major-General *Sir* J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
D.S.O., *p.s.c.*, G.O.C., 3rd Division.

Colonel on the Staff J. Harington, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, Inspector-
General of the King's African Rifles.

Colonel Comdt. S. E. Hollond, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*,
Commandant Senior Officers' School, Sheerness.

Colonel Comdt. W. W. Pitt-Taylor, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*,
A.D.C., *p.s.c.*, Brigade Commander 5th Infantry Brigade.

Colonel W. W. Seymour, *p.s.c.*, *G.S.O.* 1st Grade, H.Q.
Northern Command.

Lieut.-General *Sir* Cameron D. Shute, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*,
p.s.c., Lieutenant Tower of London.

Colonel R. E. Solly-Flood, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, Brigade
Commander 132nd (Middlesex and Sussex) Infantry
Brigade.

Colonel J. A. W. Spencer, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*, *G.S.O.* 1st
Grade, War Office.

Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Duff, Recruiting Staff, Whitehall.

Major J. H. Alldridge, *M.C.*, *D.C.M.*, Retired Recruiting
Officer, Oxford.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE REGIMENT DURING 1926.

Lieutenant Fitz R. H. Fyers, resigned.

NOMINAL ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS SERVING ON 1 JANUARY, 1927.

1ST BATTALION.		2ND BATTALION.	
6905144	R.S.M. S. Ings	6905115	R.S.M. P. Wood, M.M.
6937414	Band-Master E. A. Bethell	6905004	Band-Master S. Young
6905171	C.S.M. P. Woollard	6905435	R.Q.M.S. C. Wates
6905211	C.S.M. J. Riddell	6905225	O.R.S. (Q.M.S.) W. Aston
6905226	C.S.M. J. Miller	6905495	C.S.M. E. Partridge
6905448	C.S.M. E. Champin	6905662	C.S.M. W. Grinter
		6905942	C.S.M. W. Whittle
		6905222	C.S.M. R. Conaron
		6905317	C.S.M. H. Joyce, M.M.
		6005767	C.S.M. R. Douche

DEPÔT.

6905242	R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M.
6905349	R.Q.M.S. A. Reed
6905158	Q.M.S. (O.R.S.) G. Holdstock
6905519	C.S.M. A. Wilkinson

RECORD OF SERVICE, 1926.

1ST BATTALION.

1 January.—New Year's Day, annual Proclamation Parade.

5 January.—Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O., rejoined from leave ex India, and reassumed command of "I" Company.

6 January.—Wearing of 2-inch square of green cloth, with lettering "R.B." in black, on the left side of the helmet puggaree, introduced.

7 January.—Captain O. B. Graham, D.S.O., posted to Battalion.

14 January.—The married families' Christmas Tea and children's Christmas Tree, which had been postponed on account of small-pox, held.

15 January.—Brigade Commander carried out annual inspection of the Battalion.

18 January.—Lieutenant D. R. H. Gwynne appointed Battalion education officer.

26 January.—Battalion marched to Warsak for Brigade Training.

1 February.—Lieutenant N. R. Harvey granted extension of leave ex India for one month.

2 February.—Battalion returned to Peshawar from Brigade Training.

3 February.—Captain O. B. Graham, D.S.O., joined, and assumed command of H.Q. Wing.

5 February.—Machine Gun Section marched to Akora for Machine Gun Concentration.

6 February.—Captain A. S. G. Douglas, O.B.E., posted to the Iraq Levies with effect from 19 November 1925.

7 February.—His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the undernoted regiment of the Australian Forces being allied to "The Rifle Brigade"—

The Melbourne University Rifles.
(Army Order 427 of 1925.)

9 February.—"B" Company best Shooting Company for Weapon Training, Year 1925/26. Other companies in order of merit :—"I," "A," and "C."

Battalion averages :—

Table "R" (India)	.	.	.	.	.	86.95
Table "L" India)	.	.	.	.	.	117.36
Revolver	.	.	.	.	.	78.47

Battalion Shots (Rifle):—Lieutenant A. W. Allan, "B," score 123; Rifleman D. Mason, "H.Q.," score 121.

Best Shots of W.O's and Sergeants:—C.S.M. J. Riddell, "C," C.Q.M.S. J. Munn, "C," score 118.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen:—Rifleman D. Mason, "H.Q.," score 121.

Best Shot Indian Platoon:—L/Naik Ram Nath, score 116.

Lewis Gun.—Best Shot of A/Corporals and Riflemen:—A/Corporal Hudson, "B," score 176.

10 February.—Lieutenant J. G. Newton, C.S.M. J. Riddell and C.Q.M.S. C. Wates qualified at Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, dated 7/12/25.

22 February.—In Peshawar Point-to-Point, "B" Team obtained 1st place with 56 points; "A" Team tied with R.A.F. for 2nd place with 53 points. Four teams competed.

"B" Team:—

Captain Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart., D.S.O.

" C. P. Warren, M.C.

Lieutenant J. C. S. Rushbrooke.

" E. J. A. H. Brush.

"A" Team:—

Lieutenant W. R. Starkey.

" R. D. Poole.

" K. B. Hicks.

" F. D. Richardson.

26 February.—Thirteen other ranks for discharge sailed per H.T. "Neuralia" from Bombay. Six N.C.O.'s for furlough also sailed.

27 February.—Places obtained in Army Rifle Association Championships (India) and King's Medal Competition:—

C.S.M. Woollard: Score 266, Class placing 6th, Army placing 8th, Indian Empire placing 16th.

C.S.M. Riddell: Score 265, Class placing 7th, Army placing 9th, Indian Empire placing 17th.

Rifleman Riley: Score 264, Class placing 2nd, Army placing 10th, Indian Empire placing 19th.

Rifleman Riley awarded A.R.A. Bronze Medal for 2nd place in Class II.

1 March.—General Officer Commanding Peshawar District expressed his thanks for all that was done by the Battalion in the way of finding guards and fatigues during the Assault-at-Arms.

Machine Gun Section rejoined from Akora.

6 March.—Major A. E. Ayers, O.B.E., granted three months' and twenty-three days' combined leave pending retirement.

8 March.—Battalion stood by on account of dacoits in the neighbourhood.

9 March.—Captain V. C. Knollys joined Battalion on posting.

12 March.—Major A. E. Ayers, O.B.E., embarked per H.T. "Marglen" for leave pending retirement, and Captain Sir E. A. Hodson, Bart., D.S.O., embarked per same vessel on posting to Rifle Depôt for tour of duty.

13 March.—"Barrow Challenge Cup" awarded to Battalion for all-round efficiency for year 1925/26.

2nd-Lieutenant S. A. Lowman (U.L.I.A.) posted to 1/5th Mahratta Light Infantry.

19 March.—H.E., Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General-in-India, visited Peshawar on this and two following days. Battalion found the personal guard at Government House.

22 March.—The following is an extract from a letter received by the Commanding Officer from the Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy :—

"His Excellency has asked me to say that he has been much struck with the smartness and turn-out of the men, and before leaving the Province and India, wishes all ranks the best of luck for the future."

Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., granted eight months' combined leave ex India.

25 March.—Lieutenant W. R. Starkey embarked at Bombay proceeding to United Kingdom to take up appointment of Adjutancy at Rifle Depôt.

27 March.—Best Platoon Shield for year 1925/26 won by No. 1 Platoon, "A" Company.

28 March.—Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge appointed officiating Staff Captain, 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

11 April.—Lieutenant T. R. Shepherd-Cross embarked at Karachi for Basra on appointment to "Iraq Levies."

13 April.—Corporal Norman, Rifleman Godden, Rifleman Cotgrove and Rifleman Woods represented Battalion in Relay Race at Chaklala, Rawalpindi, open to units in Northern Command. Obtained 2nd place.

14 April.—Captain R. Edwardes to eight months' combined leave ex India.

15 April.—Captain F. O. Cave, M.C., proceeded to Srinagar, Kashmir, for service with the Shaksgam Valley Exploration Expedition.

One platoon of "I" Company under Lieutenant J. G. Newton proceeded to Cherat by march route, as advance party and married families' guard.

16 April.—Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., to Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, to attend course.

17 April.—Practice Mohmand Emergency Scheme, and inspection by District Commander.

Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge to eight months' combined leave ex India.

19 April.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis appointed officiating

Staff Captain, 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade, vice Lieutenant Macgeorge.

20 April.—Married families moved to Cherat.

25 April.—“A” Company complete Table “R” Classification—113 firers—average 93.77.

1 May.—Lieutenant F. C. D. Tothill to sixty days’ privilege leave in India.

4 May.—Results of Signallers’ Annual Classification, 1925/26 :—

Percentage in sending and reading 99.86

“ ” standard tests 96.79

Figure of Merit 98.32

Extracts from Classifying Officer’s Report :—

(a) General state of Signalling :—Excellent.

(b) The system of training is most satisfactory.

Remarks of Commandant, Divisional Signals :—

“A very satisfactory report. The instruction in standard tests appears to have been very good.”

Remarks of Chief Signal Officer, Northern Command :—

“Highly efficient.”

Brigade Commander’s Remarks :—

“Very satisfactory.”

8 May.—Results of the Collective Tests of the Signallers for 1925/26 :—

(a) Suitability of dispositions of signalling parties. “Very satisfactory. Stations were always well situated under cover.”

(b) Aptitude in gaining and maintaining communication. “Very satisfactory. Communication was in every case quickly gained and maintained throughout.”

(c) Reliability and speed in dealing with messages. “Very satisfactory.”

(d) Uniformity of system. “Very satisfactory.”

(e) General efficiency in tactical signal work. “Very satisfactory. The scheme carried out was difficult for the signallers, but the work was well carried out.”

Remarks by the G.O.C. Peshawar District :—

“A highly satisfactory report.”

13 May.—Lieutenant E. D. Treneer-Michell appointed Acting Adjutant of the Cherat detachment.

17 May.—Sergeant Munday and 32157 Rifleman Jones selected (by lot) for award of medals to be presented by H.M. the King of the Belgians, for forming part of the guard during his visit to Peshawar.

17 May.—“B” Company completed Table “R” Classification—98 firers—average 94.52. Company Shot—Rifleman Osborne, with score of 133 out of H.P.S. 140.

25 May.—Remarks on the Annual Weapon Training Report for 1925/26 :—

Brigade Commander’s remarks :—

Rifle : "Very good."

Light Automatic : "Very satisfactory."

Pistol : "Satisfactory."

G.O.C. Peshawar District remarks :—

"I agree."

1 June.—"C" Company completed Table "R" Classification—105 firers—average, 90.48.

Captain O. B. Graham, D.S.O., to sixty days' privilege leave in India.

3 June.—Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., to eight months' combined leave ex India.

11 June.—Lieutenant N. R. Harvey granted extension of leave ex India on M.C. till 3 August.

13 June.—Sergeant Stevens and Wise (supernumerary to establishment and employed on I.U.L. with Indian Signal Service) awarded Good Conduct Medals.

15 June.—Lieutenant K. B. Hicks appointed Signalling Officer vice Lieutenant W. R. Starkey.

16 June.—Captain T. J. B. Bosvile, M.C., assumed appointment as officiating D.A.Q.M.G. Peshawar District.

28 June.—Superintendent of Physical Training, Northern Command, visited Battalion.

Major A. E. Ayers, O.B.E., retired on retired pay.

R.S.M. W. B. Cooper promoted Quartermaster with rank of Lieutenant. Posted to 1st Battalion.

28 June.—Extracts from Annual Inspection Report on the Battalion for year 1925/26 :—

1. Training including the tactical efficiency of the unit as a whole, etc.

Brigade Commander's Report :—

"A smart, well-trained battalion with a good system of cadre courses in all subjects the benefits of which are especially noticeable in the young N.C.O.'s. The high standard of shooting and signalling has been maintained. Semaphore is well known and considerably used in mountain warfare. Vickers Gun Platoon is well trained and a good standard of educational training has been obtained. Marching and march discipline is good."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—

"A thoroughly well-trained and efficient unit."

2. Discipline.

Brigade Commander's Report :—"Satisfactory."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—"Satisfactory."

3. Physical appearance of the men.

Brigade Commander's Report :—"Satisfactory."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—"Very satisfactory."

4. Fitness for Service.

Brigade Commander's Report :—"Fit."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—"Fit."

5. Report of Brigade Commander on Interior Economy of unit :—

(a) Regimental office, books, records, etc. :—" In good order."

(b) Officers' Mess :—" Messing Rs3. Accounts well kept."

(c) Men's Messing and Institutes :—" Messing very good. Men pay 1½ Ans a day extra messing. A.C.B. Institutes on the whole satisfactory."

(d) Stable Management :—" Good."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—" Satisfactory."

6. Other remarks.

Brigade Commander's Report :—" Fit."

"This battalion has steadily improved in mountain warfare training, and could now be relied on to give a good account of itself. Its Indian Platoon reflects great credit on its Platoon Commander. All stores are well laid out and cared for. General mobilization scheme is in course of preparation."

Remarks of G.O.C. Peshawar District :—

"An efficient Battalion in all respects. Fit for Service."

Remarks of G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command :—

"From reports and records evidently an efficient Battalion."

29 June.—The following 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade Routine Order was published :—

"The Brigade Commander is pleased to bring to notice the gallant conduct of No. 6641645 Rifleman B. Patterson, "I" Coy.

"At Cherat on 31 May 1926, whilst an A.T. Cart was being loaded with targets, the mules took fright and bolted down a steep and rocky path to the main road to Cherat.

"Rifleman Patterson, at considerable danger to himself, and though struck on the head and cut about the face, maintained hold of the mules and eventually stopped them, thus preventing inevitable damage to human life, the mules and A.T. Cart."

1 July.—Lieutenants J. C. S. Rushbrooke and F. D. Richardson to thirty-one days' privilege leave in India.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., assumed officiating command of 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade. Command of Battalion devolved on Bt.-Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O.

12 July.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis reported dangerously ill with diphtheria complicated with heat-stroke.

Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., rejoined from Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, and appointed officiating Commandant, 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., who reassumed Command of the Battalion.

Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis relinquished appointment of officiating Staff Captain 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

20 July.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis removed from dangerously ill list.

C.S.M.s Miller and Riddell and Sergeant Boustead awarded Good Conduct Medals.

23 July.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., appointed temporary Commandant, 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., to ten days' station leave.

28 July.—"C" Company and H.Q. Wing proceeded to Cherat by lorries. "A" Company returned same day. One lorry of the convoy moving up to Cherat ran off road and down the khud, overturning. Sergeant Norris and four Riflemen injured.

29 July.—"B" Company proceeded to Cherat by lorries. "I" Company returned to Peshawar same day.

1 August.—Lieutenants D. R. H. Gwynne, J. A. Taylor, M.C., R. D. Poole, E. J. A. H. Brush and J. G. Newton to sixty days' privilege leave in India.

2 August.—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Powell, D.S.O., to sixty days' privilege leave in India. Command of Battalion devolved on Bt.-Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O.

13 August.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis transferred from Peshawar to British Station Hospital, Murree.

Captain T. J. B. Bosvile, M.C., relinquished appointment of D.A.Q.M.G., Peshawar District.

17 August.—Army Order 199 of 1926.

"His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the alliance to The Rifle Brigade of the undernoted regiment.

"The 1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry) Active Citizen Force of the Union of South Africa."

20 August.—Captain T. J. B. Bosvile, M.C., to forty-five days' privilege leave in India.

9 September.—Captain O. B. Graham, D.S.O., to twenty days' general leave in India.

14 September.—Intimation received that Lieutenant N. R. Harvey reported to be medically fit by Medical Board on 26 July 1926, and joined 2nd Battalion on 16 August 1926 on re-posting to Home Establishment.

22 September.—Casuals of "A" and "I" Companies and 1st party of Indian Platoon completed Weapon Training Course.

27 September.—Captain R. D. Baird, M.C., rejoined Battalion from tour of duty at Rifle Dépôt. Assumed command of "C" Company.

1 October.—Lieutenant A. A. Ward, 100th Field Battery, R.A., attached to Battalion for all purposes. Lieutenant J. G. Newton attached to 100th Field Battery, R.A., for all purposes.

5 October.—Lieutenant E. B. Powell, D.S.O., rejoined from leave and reassumed command of Battalion.

2nd-Lieutenants F. L. Thornton and F. Stephens posted to Battalion.

Lieutenant H. Coghill posted to Battalion from Rifle Dépôt.

9 October.—2nd-Lieutenant A. J. W. Smart, U.L.I.A. (attached to Battalion), appointed to 4/13th Frontier Force Rifles (Wilde's) at Kohat and proceeded to join that regiment.

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15 October.—Lieutenant K. B. Hicks appointed Acting Adjutant of the detached Wing at Cherat ("B," "C" Coys. and H.Q. Wing), vice Lieutenant F. D. Richardson.

21 October.—"C" Company arrived at Peshawar by march route from Cherat.

25 October.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., visited Peshawar. Guard of Honour and personal guards at Government House furnished by "C" Company.

28 October.—2nd-Lieutenants F. L. Thornton and F. Stephens joined Battalion.

30 October.—Lieutenant H. Coghill joined Battalion.

Captain C. P. Warren, M.C., granted extension of leave ex India on M.C., till 24 January 1927.

2 November.—Lieutenant W. P. S. Curtis granted six months' leave on M.C. ex India.

Detachment rejoined from Cherat.

5 November.—Lieutenant J. C. S. Rushbrooke embarked at Bombay per H.T. "Derbyshire" on posting to Rifle Dépôt for tour of duty.

11 November.—R.S.M. Ings joined Battalion on posting.

16 November.—Captain F. O. Cave, M.C., rejoined from seven months' survey with the Shaksgam Valley Exploration Expedition, 1926.

17 November.—Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Follett, D.S.O., relinquished appointment of Officiating Commandant, 3rd Indian Infantry Brigade.

Northern Command Order No. 499 of 1926 :—

"The G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, has much pleasure in informing all ranks in the Northern Command that H.E. the Viceroy has informed him that he was greatly impressed by the turn-out and appearance of all the men he saw and by the general contentment and cheerfulness which prevailed everywhere, including the outposts in the Command. He has expressed his pleasure at having had even a fleeting opportunity of seeing something of this very fine Command."

Peshawar District Order 1406 of 1926 :—

"H.E. the Viceroy was unable, during his recent visit to Peshawar District, to thank all troops which participated in the arrangements to do him honour.

"The District Commander has therefore been desired by His Excellency to convey to such troops as he was unable to thank in person his appreciation of their efforts which made his visit so successful, and to thank them."

20 November.—Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O., embarked at Bombay per S.S. "Ranchi" proceeding on sixty days' privilege leave ex India prior to joining the 2nd Battalion in exchange with Captain H. Hubble, M.C.

C.S.M. Wheeler died from gun-shot wound after being accidentally shot whilst on Company night operations, during a conflict between a raiding gang and a village chirga.

21 November.—Captain H. Hubble, M.C., joined Battalion.

24 November.—Lieutenant G. H. Hunt, posted to Battalion.

5 December.—Machine Gun Section proceeded to Akora for machine gun concentrated exercise.

13 December.—Captain R. D. Baird, M.C., Lieutenants K. B. Hicks, F. C. D. Tothill, and A. A. Ward, R.A. (attached), attached to 20th Squadron, Royal Air Force, for instruction till 18 December.

16 December.—Lieutenant R. D. Poole embarked at Bombay per S.S. "Assyria" for England on reposting to Home Establishment.

19 December.—Lieutenant R. A. Macgeorge rejoined from leave ex India.

Lieutenant G. H. Hunt joined on posting.

21 December.—The Surveyor-General in India conveys his thanks to the undermentioned officers for all the valuable assistance they rendered to the Survey Officer i/c of the Shaksgam Valley Exploration Expedition :—

Major R. C. Clifford, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.

Major H. D. Minchinton, M.C., 1/1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles.

Captain F. O. Cave, M.C., 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.

2ND BATTALION.

1 January.—The Revised Standing Orders of The Rifle Brigade taken into use.

14 January.—Lieutenant A. J. C. Congreve embarked for Malta on appointment as A.D.C. to H.E. The Governor-General, and is struck off the strength of the Battalion.

8 February.—H.Q. Wing completed the Annual Lewis Gun Course.

15 February.—A team from H.Q. "A." won the Aldershot Command Inter-Company Cross Country Race.

A draft of 31 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

24 February.—Battalion football team defeated in the Semi-final of the Army Cup by the Leicestershire Regiment.

28 February.—The following results of the Army Rifle Association Non-Central Matches were notified by the Secretary A.R.A. :—

Queen Victoria Trophy, 1st.

King George Cup, 1st.

Royal Irish Cup, 1st.

Young Soldiers Competition, 1st.

18th Hussars Cup, 3rd.

Machine Gun Cup, 3rd.

Duke of Connaught's Cup, 6th.

Company Shield, "C" Company, 3rd, "B" Company, 4th, "D" Company, 5th, "A" Company, 8th.

Hopton Cup, "C" Company, 12 Platoon, 3rd, 1 Platoon, 4th, 6 Platoon, 14th, 4 Platoon, 16th, 9 Platoon, 18th, 16 Platoon, 22nd, 11 Platoon, 24th, 15 Platoon, 26th, 3 Platoon, 34th, 14 Platoon, 40th, 10 Platoon, 49th.

Revolver Cup, Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter, 17th.

8 March.—Lieutenant W. J. Carlile, M.C., M.M., joined the 17th Battalion London Regiment, T.A., for duty pending appointment as Adjutant.

9 March.—The Machine Gun Platoon completed the Annual Course. Marksmen: 21; 1st Class, 11; qualified, 6; unqualified, 1. Average, 341.29.

The Battalion placed third in the Aldershot Command Cross Country Race at Bordon.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wilson, D.S.O., again appointed Senior Umpire, 2nd Division, for the Training Season.

12 March.—A draft of 52 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

16 March.—Lieutenant A. J. C. Congreve seconded for service on the Staff (March 1), "London Gazette," 16 March, 1926.

18 March.—Lieutenant J. B. Gordon-Duff embarked for India on appointment as A.D.C. to H.E. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

20 March.—4 N.C.O.'s joined from 1st Battalion on transfer to Home Establishment.

23 March.—Army Order 58/1926 received, notifying move of Battalion to Colchester during the season 1926-7.

Battalion placed third in the Army Cross Country Championships at Windsor.

28 March.—Army Order 49/1926 received, of which the following is an extract, defining Corps for the purposes of the Army Act, the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, and the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, . . . Infantry, . . . :

The Rifle Brigade. "All Units and Personnel of The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), and the 5th, 10th, 17th and 28th London Regiments."

30 March.—The R.A.O.C. Instructional Films No. 40, "Range Discipline, The Right and Wrong Ways," completed. This film shows a party of the Battalion on the Range, and was designed and produced in the Battalion under the instructions of the General Staff, Aldershot Command, and the Officer i/c Cinemas R.A.O.C.

1 April.—Captain J. A. Davison, M.C., attached to the Battalion on vacating his appointment at the War Office. Owing to outbreak of German Measles the Battalion was isolated; the visit for Easter of The London Rifle Brigade, The Rangers and the M.G. Platoon, 17th London Regiment, had to be cancelled.

6 April.—Captain and Brevet-Major H. F. Campbell attached to the Battalion on vacating his appointment as an Adjutant, T.A., and took over Command of H.Q. Wing and M.G. Platoon, vice

Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C., appointed Brigade Machine Gun Officer.

17 April.—Battalion won the Aldershot Command Senior Football League after beating the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment 2-0.

19 April.—Captain M. Fadhil, Iraq Army, attached for instruction for one year.

22 April.—Lieutenant A. C. Gore won the Army Individual Golf Competition (with score 154).

30 April.—Army Order 102/1926 received, of which the following is an extract :—

“ His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Alliance :—

1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Army Order 101/1926 received, showing that H.M. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following designations of the Regiment :—

Full Title : The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Title for Official Correspondence : The Rifle Brigade.

Abbreviated Title for Army List : Rifle Brigade.

1 May.—News received that a General Strike had been ordered for Monday night, 3 May, in consequence of the refusal of the coal-miners to accept lower rates of wages consequent on the cessation of the coal subsidy. Battalion ordered to prepare for an early move by road; preparations made accordingly.

3 May.—Battalion paraded at 8 a.m. for move by lorry to Catterick. Convoy consisted of 3 R.A.S.C. lorries, 1 water-trailer, 1 motor ambulance, 2 N.A.A.F.I. lorries, 22 hired chars-à-bancs and 14 hired lorries.

The N.A.A.F.I. and hired vehicles had civilian drivers. Strength of the Battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Buxton, C.M.G., D.S.O., was 27 Officers, including one R.A.M.C. and one R.A.S.C. Officer, 7 Warrant Officers, 6 Coy. Q.M. Sergeants, 30 Sergeants and A/Sergeants, 82 Corporals and A/Corporals, 369 Bandsmen, Buglers and Riflemen, 2 R.A.M.C., 10 R.A.S.C., 39 Civilians. Owing to delay in receipt of orders no move took place till 2.10 p.m., when convoy moved via Wokingham and Wallingford and camped in a field two miles west of Dorchester (Oxfordshire). General Strike began at midnight.

4 May.—Moved at 7.20 a.m. via Oxford, Banbury, Rugby, and by by-pass road through Leicester to camp one mile south of Bingham.

5 May.—Moved at 7.20 a.m. via Newark, Doncaster and Boroughbridge, where Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., Commander-in-Chief Northern Command, saw the Battalion go past.

Arrived at Catterick Camp about 7 p.m. The Battalion was

accommodated in disused huts in "A" Lines. In spite of a few mechanical breakdowns, all vehicles reached camp each night.

6 May.—Settled into camp. No incident. News bulletins received by wireless and distributed by the Signal Training Centre.

8 May.—Captain C. B. A. Hoskyns, who had remained at Aldershot as O.C. Details, rejoined, having handed over to Captain J. A. Davison, M.C.

9 May.—The C.O., Major Downes and Lieutenant Brooksbank, carried out a reconnaissance of the Consett area by motor-car.

10 May.—Orders received, and later cancelled, for a reconnaissance in force of the Consett area, accompanied by armoured cars and aircraft.

12 May.—Orders received at 2.20 p.m. that the General Strike was over and that "troops were to stand fast." It appeared, however, that the dockers and railway men were refusing to resume work, so that an early return to Aldershot appeared unlikely.

14 May.—Battalion commenced Training.

10 May.—Civilian Motor Transport vehicles were released from duty and left camp at 2.45 p.m. There had been no untoward incidents in connection with the civilian drivers, although when they started from London for Aldershot they thought that they were going to leave their vehicles and had brought no kit of any kind.

24 May.—Major O. C. Downes to Hospital.

5 June.—The Battalion took part in a ceremonial parade in honour of the birthday of H.M. The King, Lieutenant E. des Graz to Hospital.

7 June.—Captain H. B. Norcott, Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell and 18 others to Aldershot to practise for the A.R.A. meeting at Bisley.

9 June.—Two pairs of hired draught horses received (all Battalion horses and transport had been left at Aldershot).

22 June.—Orders received that the Battalion would proceed to Strensall to fire the annual weapon course. Reconnaissances carried out by the Adjutant, and by the Quartermaster on 23 July, 1926.

23 June.—Band and buglers took part in a massed "retreat," by the 5th Infantry Brigade at Richmond.

24 June.—The Battalion, less Band (on engagement) and M.G. Platoon, marched to camp at Oaktree (twelve miles north of Boroughbridge on the Great North Road). Captain F. G. Flood, M.C., R.A.M.C., joined for duty as M.O.

25 June.—Moved to camp at Great Ouseburn.

26 June.—Marched in to camp at Strensall; strength 18 Officers, 6 Warrant Officers, 3 C/Sergeants, 14 Sergeants and A/Sergeants, 71 Corporals and A/Corporals, 12 Buglers and 268 Riflemen.

The M.G. Platoon moved by train to Larkhill for the 5th Infantry Brigade Concentration.

27 June.—Lieutenant G. H. Hunt and 12 N.C.O.'s arrived from Details.

28 June.—A draft of 28 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

29 June.—Battalion commenced the annual Weapon Course.

3 July.—Lieutenant F. W. Festing seconded for duty as A.D.C. to G.O.C. 3rd Division.

7 July.—The following are the principal results of the A.R.A. and N.R.A. meetings at Bisley, so far as this Battalion is concerned : Army Championship : 3rd and bronze medal, S.I.M. E. Giles.

Britannia Trophy : Battalion Team, 2nd.

Methuen Cup : Winners, The Green Jackets.

Four members of the Battalion were included in the team.

Revolver 30 Cup : 3rd, Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter.

15 July.—Annual Weapon Course completed ; Averages : Rifle 101.98 ; Lewis Gun, 157.04.

17 July.—Casual parties for Rifle and Lewis Gun commenced, also practice for A.R.A. Competitions. Bad weather interfered with shooting. Band and Bisley parties now all rejoined.

19 July.—M.G. Platoon retained at Aldershot. A draft of 50 recruits from the Rifle Depôt.

24 July.—Lieutenant G. H. Hunt, 15 Buglers and 9 others to Tidworth for duty at O.T.C. Camps.

29 July.—15 Officers and 336 others proceeded on leave for fourteen days (i.e. all those desirous of leave and entitled to it).

Lieutenant F. R. H. Fyers proceeded on leave pending resignation of commission.

1 August.—2nd-Lieutenants 'F. Stephens and F. L. Thornton proceeded on leave pending embarkation for India.

4 August.—Lieutenant G. H. Hunt proceeded on leave pending embarkation for India.

12 August.—Lieutenant R. G. L. Tryon attached to Battalion on return from duty with Iraq Army.

Battalion returns from leave. Party from O.T.C. Camps rejoined.

13 August.—C.Q.M.S. A. E. Wilkinson and 5 others to the Depôt for a tour of duty.

16 August.—Lieutenant N. R. Harvey joined the Battalion on posting from 1st Battalion.

23 August.—Lieutenant E. A. S. Cosby attached for duty to War Office.

25 August.—Regimental Birthday ; Battalion Sports held on Green Howards' ground, with a dance in the evening.

26 August.—Orders received to return to Catterick. Lieutenant J. C. Garnett and 9 others proceeded as advanced party.

30 August.—Battalion marched to Great Ouseburn Camp.

31 August.—Battalion marched to Oaktree Camp.

1 September.—Battalion returned to "A" Lines, Catterick Camp.

2 September.—H.M. The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Alliance of the 1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry) of the Active Citizen Force of the Union of South Africa to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own) (A.O. 204/26).

6 September.—Battalion commenced Brigade Training with 5th Infantry Brigade.

10 September.—2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Roger Wilbraham attached to the Battalion on first appointment to The Rifle Brigade ("London Gazette," D/3.9.26).

11 September.—The Battalion inspected in Barracks by Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Colonel-Commandant 5th Infantry Brigade.

26 September.—H.Q. 5th Infantry Brigade left Catterick for Aldershot. Battalion was under H.Q. Northumbrian Area for local administration. Major F. G. Flood, M.C., R.A.M.C., ceased to be attached to the Battalion.

30 September.—Details of Battalion moved from Oudenarde Barracks, Aldershot, to Hyderabad Barracks, Colchester, whither the advanced party had proceeded on 23 September, 1926.

The Battalion now forms part of the 11th Infantry Brigade (Colonel Commandant F. J. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), remaining for local administration under Northumbrian area whilst on emergency duty.

1 October.—Lieutenant E. des Graz attached to The Rifle Depôt. Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter rejoined Battalion.

Lieutenant Fitz. R. H. Fyers resigns his commission, 1 October, 1926, and to be Lieutenant Reserve of Officers, seniority 21 June, 1919.

4 October.—2nd-Lieutenants F. Stephens and F. L. Thornton embarked for India on posting to the 1st Battalion.

5 October.—A draft of 22 recruits, also 7 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

10 October.—Lieutenant H. S. P. Hopkinson posted to the Depôt, The Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant E. N. Clarke posted to the Battalion.

12 October.—The Battalion moved by rail to Colchester, leaving Richmond Station at 7.10 a.m. The Pipers of the 1st Battalion Cameronians and Band and drums of the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment played the Battalion to the station. Battalion travelled by York, Lincoln, Bury, and Ipswich, arriving about 6 p.m., and was met by the Colonel Commandant 11th Infantry Brigade and Staff, also the Band of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Battalion marched to Hyderabad Barracks, marching in strength 11 Officers, 392 others.

Lieutenant-General Sir C. H. Harington, G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command, sent the following telegram :—"So sorry unable to see Battalion before leaving as intended. Many thanks and all good wishes."

15 October.—Lieutenant A. G. V. Paley posted to the Battalion.

28 October.—Lieutenant D. N. Guthrie seconded on appointment as Adjutant 12th Battalion London Regiment, T.A. Captain R. L. H. Collins attached to the Battalion on vacating the same appointment.

31 October.—“B” or Major O. C. Downes’ Company adjudged to be the best shooting Company for the year-ending 31 October 1926. No. 12 or A/Sergeant W. S. Wilson’s platoon adjudged the best shooting platoon.

Battalion averages in annual course :—Rifle, 99.46 ; Lewis Gun, 156.78.

2 November.—Colonel Commandant F. J. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., held a marching in inspection of the Battalion.

Captain T. Fairfax-Ross, M.C., posted to Depôt, The Rifle Brigade.

8 November.—Major A. A. Tod proceeded to Small Arms School, Hythe, on Senior Officers’ Refresher Course.

9 November.—Colchester Garrison Enlisted Boys’ Boxing Competition : 1st Battalion The Suffolk Regiment beat the Battalion by one fight.

10 November.—Garrison Inter-Unit Boxing, 2nd Bn. The Leicestershire Regt. beat the Battalion by one fight.

11 November.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. V. Sandy, M.C., D.C.M., admitted Hospital suffering from a broken ankle. This occurred while he was playing football for the Battalion.

17 November.—Battalion played 2nd Leicester Regiment in the first round of the Army Cup. Match was abandoned during extra time owing to failing light.

Lieutenant A. G. L. Hamilton-Russell proceeded to Aldershot on an Adjutant’s physical training course.

24 November.—Major-General Sir Percy de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding 4th Division, held a marching in inspection of the Battalion.

1st Round Army Cup (Replay) Result : 2nd Leicester Regiment, 5 ; Battalion, 2.

29 November.—A draft of 28 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt. Lieutenant N. R. Harvey proceeded on a Refresher Course to Small Arms School, Hythe.

1 December.—Lieutenants Fry and Gore passed promotion exam., subject (a) Lieutenant Gore obtained “distinguished.”

31 December.—The following remarks were made on the Annual Weapon Training Return by Superior Officers :—

“The careful training of the individual carried out in the past season has maintained the high shooting efficiency of this Battalion. The results of the range practices—Rifle and L.G.—are highly satisfactory. In the field the men handled their arms well and the fire control by the junior leaders is good.”

(Sd.) W. W. PITT-TAYLOR, Colonel Commandant.

"I concur in the remarks of the Brigade Commander. The musketry standard of this Battalion is a high one."

(Sd.) E. IRONSIDE, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

"Very satisfactory. This unit has maintained its usual high standard of shooting.

"The absence of this Battalion from the Aldershot Command Small Arms Meeting was much regretted, as I am convinced it would have given a very good account of itself in it, and would have reaped the benefit of the musketry training deserved."

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE,
General, Commanding-in-Chief,
Aldershot Command.

The following remarks were made by Superior Officers on the Annual Inspection Report for the Battalion :—

"A first-rate Battalion, fit for war."

(Sd.) W. PITT-TAYLOR, Colonel Commandant,
Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade.

"A very fine Battalion, in a high state of efficiency all round. Fit for war."

(Sd.) E. P. STRICKLAND, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division.

"The Battalion is in a high state of efficiency and well commanded. The Weapon Training results are again very good. The only Battalion in the Command that has not had a single case of drunkenness."

(Sd.) PHILIP W. CHETWODE, General,
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

WEAPON TRAINING.

1926.

1ST BATTALION.

RIFLE.

Battalion Order of Merit.

Numbers exercised	..	..	..	..	..	589
Marksmen	..	..	..	..	..	195
1st-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	208
2nd-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	153
3rd-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	33
Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	90.11

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Coy.	Nos. exercised	Marks- men.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Average.
1.	" A "	125	47	44	28	6	93.03
2.	" B "	112	41	39	26	6	91.1
5.	" C "	117	34	39	33	11	89.1
4.	" I "	116	36	44	32	4	90.20
3.	" H.Q. "	119	37	42	34	6	90.59

Best Rifle Shooting Company.

" A " or Captain T. J. B. Bosville's Company.

Best Shot of Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

6905113 C.Q.M.S. G. West, " I " Company. Score, 128.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen.

6910739 Rifleman C. Osborne, " B " Company. Score 133.

Battalion Shot.

6910739 Rifleman C. Osborne, " B " Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

" A " Company—	6908418 Rifleman F. Riley	..	..	126
" B " Company—	6910739 Rifleman C. Osborne	..	..	133
" C " Company—	6905211 C.S.M. J. Riddell	..	..	119
	6905367 Sergeant G. Norris	..	..	119
" I " Company—	6905113 C.Q.M.S. G. West	..	..	128
" H.Q." Wing—	Lieutenant K. B. Hicks	..	..	123
	6910329 Rifleman D. Hurdman	..	..	119

LEWIS GUN.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Numbers exercised	..	..	..	..	..	146
1st-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	70
2nd-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	62
Unqualified	..	..	..	..	..	14
Average	..	..	..	..	..	130·7

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Coy.	Nos. exercised.	1st.	2nd.	Unquali- fied.	Average.
1.	" I "	36	26	10	0	145·4
2.	" B "	37	19	15	3	134·76
3.	" C "	37	13	18	6	129·7
4.	" A "	36	12	19	5	120·5

Best Lewis Gun Shooting Company.

" I " Company	145·4
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Best Lewis Gun Shooting Platoon.

12 Platoon	154·55
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Best Lewis Gun Shot in Battalion.

						Score.
6908712 Rifleman A. Collier	185

Best Lewis Gun Shots in Companies.

" A " Company—6907975 Act.-Corporal E. Jackson	..	175
" B " Company—6909429 Corporal L. Page	..	177
" C " Company—6908712 Rifleman A. Collier	..	185
" I " Company—6910339 Rifleman H. Bissett	..	183

Winners of Company Shield (Combined Rifle and Lewis Gun):

" I " or Major D. E. Prideaux-Brune's Company.

MACHINE GUN.

Figure of Merit of Machine Gun Platoon.

Numbers exercised	..	..	..	..	..	59
Marksmen	..	..	..	..	..	17
1st-Class Shots	..	..	..	..	..	18
Qualified	..	..	..	..	..	22
Unqualified	..	..	..	..	..	2
Average	..	..	..	..	..	267·47

Best Shooting Gun Detachment.

No. 4. Average, 309·33.

Best Shot of Machine Platoon.

Act.-Corporal Goodfellow. Score, 412.

Army Rifle Association Competitions.

The following Army Rifle Association prizes have been awarded as stated in respect of the Weapon Training year 1925/26.

TABLE "L."

	Score.
<i>Silver Spoon</i> to the highest scorer :—	
6910253 Act.-Corporal H. Hudson, "C"	176
<i>Bronze Badge</i> to the highest scorer among Sergeants and Corporals :—	
6908549 C.Q.M.S. G. Rye, "A"	166
<i>Bronze Badge</i> to each of the two highest scorers among Act.-Corporals and Riflemen, exclusive of winner of silver spoon :—	
6908924 Rifleman A Sharp, "I"	166
6908418 Rifleman F. Riley, "A"	165
6909603 Rifleman A. Ings, "I"	165

TABLE "R."

<i>Silver Spoon</i> to the highest scorer :—	
6908379 Rifleman D. Mason, "H.Q."	121
<i>Bronze Badge</i> to the highest scorer among W.O.'s and Sergeants :—	
6905211 C.S.M. J. Riddell, "C"	118
<i>Bronze Badge</i> to each of the two highest scorers among Corporals and Riflemen, exclusive of winner of silver spoon :—	
6907389 Act.-Corporal L. Prince, "H.Q."	118
6908679 Rifleman E. Sandon, "H.Q."	117
<i>Queen Victoria Trophy</i> :—3rd place.	
<i>King George V Cup</i> :—6th place.	
<i>Royal Irish Cup</i> :—4th Place.	

	Score.	£	s.	d.
<i>Company Shield</i> :—				
"H.Q." Wing 5th	997	2	0	0
"B" Company 6th	996	2	0	0
"A" Company 8th	948	2	0	0
"I" Company 11th	899	2	0	0
<i>Hopton Cup.</i>				
16 Platoon 21st Place	252	2	0	0
18 Platoon 26th place	242	2	0	0
4 Platoon 35th place	228	2	0	0
5 Platoon 45th place	202	2	0	0
<i>Roupell Cup.</i>				
14 Platoon	4th			place
8 Platoon	6th			"
1 Platoon	10th			"

King's Medal. Meerut; held 23, 24 and 26 February 1926.
6908418 Rifleman Riley, "A" Company, 2nd place. Bronze Medal (Large).

2ND BATTALION.

1925/26 has not been such a successful year as its predecessor. All the arrangements which had been made for us to fire our annual course and all our competitions at Aldershot were knocked on the head after the Battalion had completed only two days of the annual course.

On 1 May orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to Catterick and when we got there the weather conditions and the state of the ranges made shooting out of the question.

Early in June Hamilton Russell took a team down to Aldershot to practise for the Army Rifle Meeting at Bisley. As the Battalion had not fired its course, the selection of the team had largely to be done "on paper," and this made the task of selecting the young soldiers very difficult.

It was not possible to take many reserves down owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing at Catterick, and several young soldiers and Lewis gunners could not be tried for the Battalion as would have been the case had we been at Aldershot.

BISLEY.—The chief feature of the Battalion team at Bisley was the performance of Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Giles, who has improved as a rifle shot this year out of all knowledge. He is most heartily to be congratulated on getting third place in the Army Championship and being awarded the A.R.A. Bronze Jewel. His shooting the whole way through the meeting was of an exceptionally high standard.

King-Salter was as consistent as ever and was sixth in the Championship. He also managed a remarkable achievement, probably without parallel, because besides being in both the Army Rifle Eight and the Army Revolver Eight, he made top score in each of the Inter-Services shoot. He was also selected to shoot in the English Twenty, an honour that is not often bestowed on a serving soldier.

In the Army Championships at the A.R.A. Meeting, King-Salter, Sergeant Giles, Sergeant Douche, Sergeant Butler and Rifleman Smith were all in the first hundred.

In the Army Hundred Cup, which was won by R.S.M. Jagger, 60th Rifles, Sergeant Giles was third and received a Bronze Jewel, and King-Salter was fifth.

We very much hoped to win the Britannia Trophy this year, and when the team went 21 points more than last year's winners, it seemed as if our hopes would at last be realized. Every one of the team of six, including Act.-Corporal Walbridge, who was

the young soldier in the team, had shot well above their usual form, but the Scots Guards beat us for first place by 5 points.

The Greenjackets won the Methuen Cup for the first time since 1922 and put up a record score. Of the team of eight The Rifle Brigade had five shooting, Norcott, King-Salter, R.S.M. Apsey, S.I.M. Giles and Corporal Shuttleworth, all except R.S.M. Apsey being from 2nd R.B. They all received Gold Jewels.

1ST STAGE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

RouPELL Cup.

	Place.
Class "A": Sergeant R. Douche	17th
Class "B": Rifleman Thompson (non-championship class)	17th
Class "C": Act.-Corporal Walbridge	20th

Roberts Cup.

Class "A": S.I.M. E. Giles	12th
Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter	24th
Class "B": Rifleman Smith	21st
Rifleman Thompson (non-championship class)	27th
Class "C": Rifleman Wainwright	16th

Result of Army Hundred Cup.

2ND STAGE OF CHAMPIONSHIP.

R.S.M. Jagger, 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C.	1st
S.I.M. E. Giles, Bronze Medal	3rd
Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter	5th
Sergeant R. Douche	40th
Rifleman Smith	51st
Sergeant Butler	64th

We would like to congratulate R.S.M. Jagger on the splendid shoot he put up in this Cup.

FINAL RESULT OF ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

* S.I.M. E. Giles, Bronze Medal	3rd
* Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter	6th
Sergeant Douche	52nd
Rifleman Smith	75th
Sergeant Butler	84th

In the qualification to shoot in the Britannia Trophy, based on the Army Championship, we were fifth.

In the shoot-off :—

Scots Guards, 682 points, 1st.

Battalion, 677 points, 2nd. Awarded Bronze Medal.

King-Salter was third in the Revolver Thirty Cup, and received a Bronze Medal.

* In best fifty of Army and qualified to shoot for King's Medal.

The following prizes were won at the combined A.R.A. and N.R.A. Meeting :—

Gold Jewels, 4.
Bronze Jewel, 1.
Large Bronze Medal, 1.
Small Bronze Medals, 10.
£90 was made in prize money.

N.R.A. MEETING AT BISLEY.

<i>Queen Mary</i>	..	Lieutenant King-Salter	..	..	18th
		S.I.M. Giles	..	..	73rd
<i>Southern Railway</i>	..	Lieutenant King-Salter	..	..	3rd
		Sergeant Douche	..	..	25th
<i>Kinnaird</i>	..	Corporal Shuttleworth	..	..	38th

N.R.A. Lewis Gun Match, "B" Team 5th (Sergeant Douche, Sergeant Giles, Sergeant Barnes, Corporal Shuttleworth).

In the Canada Shield (team shoot of five, any rank) Small Arms School was 1st, Battalion 5th.

The Hamilton-Leigh (Obstacle Race and Snapshooting) provided a very close finish : the Small Arms School being first with the time 43 1/5 seconds, and the Battalion getting second place with 44 9/10 seconds.

No Greenjacket who watched the shoot for The King's Medal will forget the wonderful display of marksmanship shown by R.S.M. Apsey. The conditions of the practices in this event were extremely hard, and this year, as is nearly always the case, the issue was always in doubt until the last shot had been fired. There were more thrills on this occasion than usual, owing to one of the Small Arms School who was well in the running having to re-shoot at the end.

R.S.M. Apsey is to be most heartily congratulated on winning what is the most sought-after individual event open to the Army. As this was won last year by R.S.M. Jagger of the 60th, it is to be hoped that a Greenjacket will carry it off for a third year.

King-Salter was ninth and S.I.M. Giles thirty-fourth in this event.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND RIFLE MEETING.

We hoped against hope the whole summer that we should be able to get away from strike duty at Catterick in time to compete in the Command Rifle Meeting, and it was a bitter disappointment to the Battalion when it was made certain that we would not be able to defend the Championship which we had won last year. It was a great consolation, however, to know that a Rifle Regiment had won it, and we would like to congratulate the 2nd Battalion 60th most warmly on their victory, especially as everyone remembers the sporting rivalry and the very close finish we had at the meeting last year. We hope that they will win it again in 1927.

The only teams we were able to produce were the Machine Gunners, and the shooting they displayed in the Machine Gun Knockout Competition caused quite a stir in the Aldershot Command. In this event Holroyd's team in nearly every case got all their plates down before the other teams had finished assembling its guns and had got into action. Campbell and Holroyd did extremely well to train a team to this high pitch, and the Battalion were delighted when they heard that they had won this event. It was described as being one of the best exhibitions of machine gun competition shooting that had been seen for a very long time.

A.R.A. NON-CENTRAL MATCHES.

It is regretted that the Battalion has not won any A.R.A. Cups this year. We were very unfortunate in the weather we had at Strensall for shooting off the events. The King George and Royal Irish Teams had to wait for six days when they were all ready to shoot and, when they did shoot, a thunderstorm broke over them in the middle.

The Hopton Cup was also fired under bad weather conditions.

Results as follows :—

	Place.
Queen Victoria Trophy	3rd
King George Cup	6th
Royal Irish Cup	8th
Young Soldiers' Cup	4th
18th Hussars' Cup	4th
Machine Gun Cup	3rd
Company Shield, "C" Company	11th
Hopton Cup. No. 11 Platoon	7th
No. 2 Platoon	10th

(Six other Platoons in the prize list of the Hopton Cup.)

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING AND CLASSIFICATION.

No Battalion Rifle Meeting was held this year, but as was done last year the annual course was made the Battalion Rifle Meeting, and prizes up to about £35 were given in connection with the practices fired.

The course was fired at Strensall.

BATTALION FIGURE OF MERIT.

Rifle	46
Light Automatic	78
Marksmen	out of 423
1st Class Gunners	out of 15

Rifleman Bennett tied for Battalion Shot with Corporal Shuttleworth. This was the first time he fired a trained soldier's course, and he is to be congratulated very much on such a fine performance.

N

ORDER OF MERIT OF COMPANIES.

	Rifle Average.	Lewis Gun Average.	Combined Average.
" B " (Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C.)	101.91	159.24	221.34
" C " (Capt. C. B. A. Hoskyns)	97.82	164.05	220.85
" D " (Major R. O. Bridgeman)	100.21	154.26	215.9
" A " (Major A. A. Tod) ..	99.43	150.68	212.44
" H.Q." Wing	98.896		

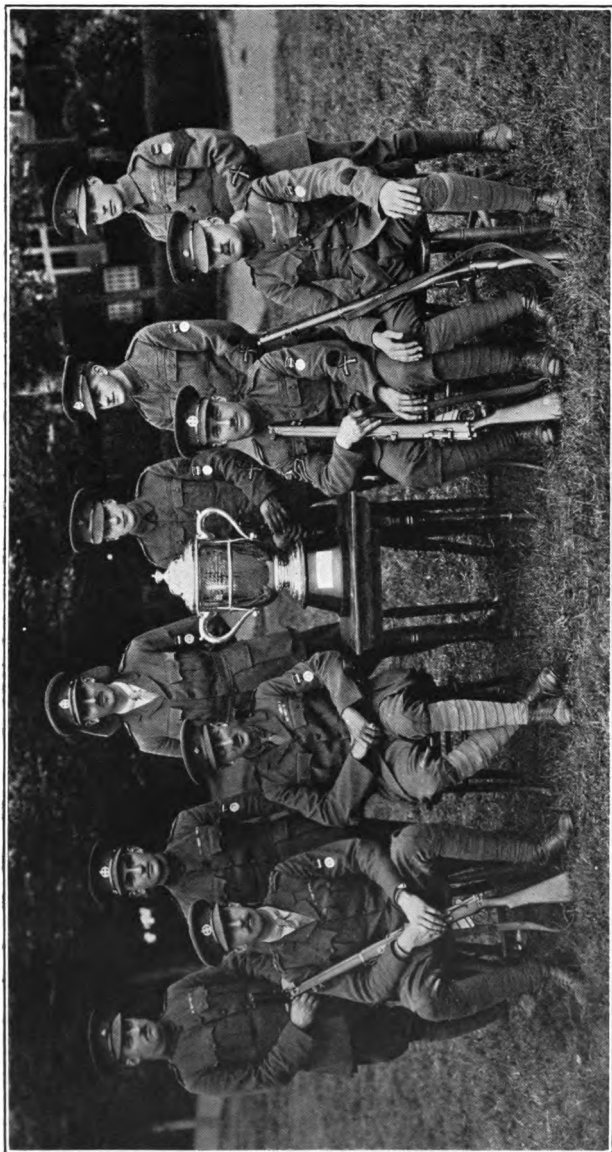
BEST SHOOTING PRIZES.

1. Ross Vase. Best Shooting Company, " B " (Major O. C. Downes, D.S.O., M.C.)
 2. 43rd L.I. Shield. Best Shooting Platoon, 12 (Sergt. Wilson's Platoon).
 3. Cup. Best Shot with Machine Gun, Rifleman Viner, " H.Q." Wing. Score, 462.
 4. Cup. Best Shot with Rifle, Corporal Shuttleworth, " C " Company, and Rifleman Bennett, " B " Company. Tie, with score of 141.
 - 5. Cup. Best Shot with Lewis Gun, C.S.M. Whittle, " B " Company. Score, 206.
 6. Cup. Best Shot of Young Soldiers, Rifleman Bennett, " B " Company. Score, 141.
- Best Shot.* Warrant Officers and Sergeants, C.S.M. Whittle, " B " Company. Rifle, 133 ; L.A., 206. Combined score, 339.
- " " Corporals and Riflemen, Corporal C. Shuttleworth. Rifle, 141 ; L.A., 204. Combined score, 345.
- " " " A " Company, Sergeant Butler, M.M. Rifle, 129 ; L.A., 200. Combined score, 329.
- " " " B " Company, C.S.M. W. V. Whittle. Rifle, 133 ; L.A., 206. Combined score, 339.
- " " " C " Company, Corporal C. Shuttleworth. Rifle, 141 ; L.A., 202. Combined score, 343.
- " " " D " Company, Rifleman H. Thompson. Rifle, 138 ; L.A., 184. Combined score, 322.
- " " " H.Q." Wing, Rifleman W. Smith. Rifle, 139.

THE DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSES.

THE majority of the Depôt Staff completed Table " A " in May, the average for the year being 95.4, slightly lower than in 1925. The recruits' average was 86.38 as compared with 89.39 for 1925. This is a very slight reduction, considering that 219 recruits were



GREENJACKET TEAM.
Bisley, 1928.

exercised as against 174 in 1925, also Table "A" was altered and made harder.

The following made the highest scores :—

		H.P.S.
		125.
Officers, W.O.s and Sergeants	S.I.M. D. Hardman ..	115
Corporals and A/Corporals	Corporal E. Kirby ..	107
Riflemen	Rifleman A. Woods ..	108
Highest score : Recruits—Rifleman A. Johnson—September, I Platoon—111.		

The following made the highest score in each of the undermentioned Squads :—

				H.P.S.
				125.
August, I 1925	Rifleman A. Rogers ..	..	..	110
August, II 1925	Rifleman F. Harrison ..	..	..	101
September, I 1925	Rifleman A. Johnson ..	..	..	111
September, II 1925	Rifleman S. Dartford	} Tie	....	105
September, II 1925	Rifleman R. Keen			
September, II 1925	Rifleman F. Wilson			
January, 1926	Rifleman A. Lyford ..	..	..	109
February, I 1926	Rifleman S. Harvey ..	..	..	109
February, II 1926	Rifleman H. Spence ..	..	..	102
March, 1926	Rifleman C. Wordsworth ..	..	..	105
June, 1926	Rifleman H. Lewis ..	..	..	104

THE RIFLE DEPÔT SHOOTING CLUB.

The Rifle Depôt Shooting Club has just completed a very successful year. The results have indeed justified the care and encouragement given to the younger Riflemen, and we hope in time to possess another winner of H.M. The King's Medal.

The first three months of the year were devoted to miniature range shooting. Besides the weekly competitions open to all ranks including recruits, two matches were fired against the College, both of which we lost by 3 and 26 points respectively. The boys were too good for us in spite of some very fine scores by individuals in our team. R.S.M. Apsey scored a "possible" in the rapid practice with 50 points, but this assistance could not save us against the prodigious average of 47 points by the College. The Wykehamists fully deserved their victories, and it was no surprise for us to hear that a week later they won the "County Life Challenge Cup" for miniature range practices.

Practice for the A.R.A. and N.R.A. Meetings began early in May, as soon as the Annual Courses had been fired. Intending competitors were numerous and eliminations were necessarily drastic, with the result that by the first week in June our Bisley representatives had been chosen. Fortunately the weather behaved itself

and we were able to make considerable progress. Corporal Williamson, 60th, and his gallant markers were equal to every fresh demand on them, and the smooth working of the butts had a large share in our subsequent successes at Bisley.

On Saturday, 12 June, six Rifle Depôt representatives visited Portsmouth to compete in the Hampshire Rifle Association Meeting. Rain spoilt an otherwise perfect day, but the opportunity of acquiring the competitive spirit made the trip well worth while. All the six fired well, Sergeant Moore making the highest aggregate score. The aggregate scores were :—

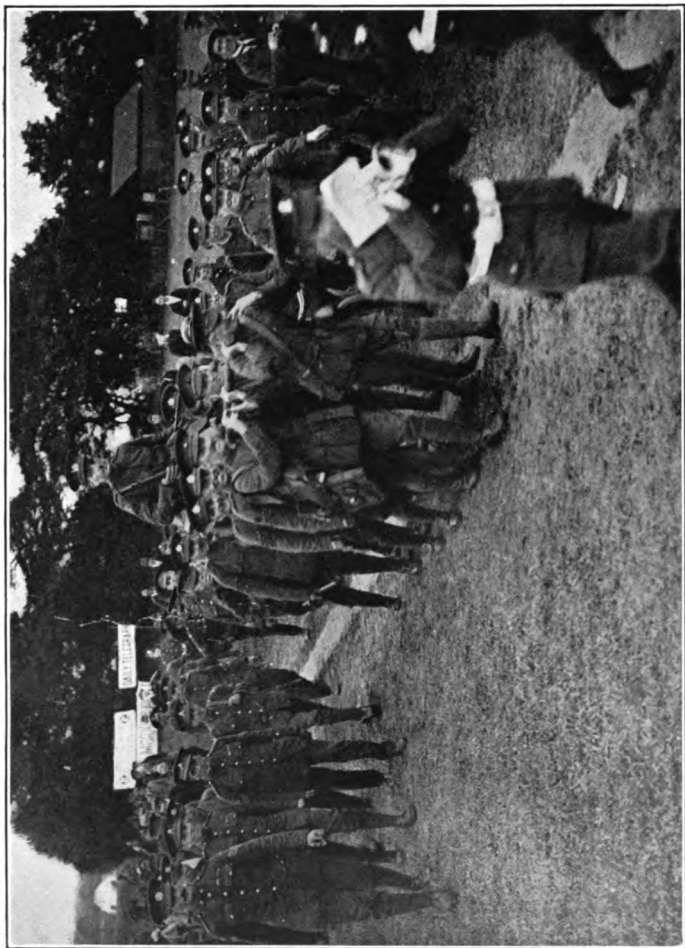
	Points.
L/Sergt. T. Moore, 60th	215
Lieut. E. J. C. King-Salter, The Rifle Brigade ..	214
R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., The Rifle Brigade ..	213
R.S.M. G. Hind, 60th	212
Rifleman F. Homewood, The Rifle Brigade ..	199
R.Q.M.S. F. Hammond, 60th	194

On 17 June we shot against the College on the open range under Ashburton conditions. Both teams were off form and the shooting was of a poor standard. The Rifle Depôt won by 28 points. Lieutenant King-Salter, The Rifle Brigade, R.S.M. Apsey, The Rifle Brigade, and L/Sergt. Moore, 60th, were the highest scorers, with Sergeant Brogan and Corporal Jukes, both 60th, well up.

An invitation to shoot against Eton was readily accepted, especially as this gave us a golden opportunity of visiting Bisley immediately before the A.R.A. Meeting. The range at Winchester does not facilitate shooting. The contour of the surrounding hills would seem to cause a perpetual draught, and the experience of firing at 500 yards without any wind is a rare occurrence. This "disadvantage" has always proved a blessing in disguise and accounts for the confidence with which we tackle the targets at Bisley and other meetings. The match resulted in a runaway victory for us by 63 points. Our score would have won the Ashburton Shield in comfort twelve days later. R.S.M. Hind, 60th, gained 66 points out of a possible 70, and Sergeant Brogan, 60th, scored 65. Lieutenant King-Salter and Rifleman Bayley, The Rifle Brigade, made equal points of 62.

Rifleman F. Homewood, The Rifle Brigade, a veteran of many Bisleys and a very reliable shot, after practising right up to the final day, was unable to journey to Bisley. The wet day at Portsmouth had wrought havoc with his health, and we were somewhat dismayed at the absence of one whom we could depend upon for high scoring and prize-winning. Rifleman Kemp replaced him in the Army Championship nominations and successfully competed in the Army Hundred Cup.

Monday, 28 June, the first day of the A.R.A. Meeting, did not



CHAIRING THE KING'S MEDALLIST.
Bisley, 1926.

yield any spectacular successes for the Rifle Depôt, but most of us were high in the Roupell Cup prize list. On Tuesday, the Roberts Cup was won with a score of 124 points. Sergeant Moore, 60th, was second with 123 points. As R.S.M. Timbrell had already won the Roupell Cup, we felt that he might have taken things easier on the next day. To our great joy, 50 per cent. of the Rifle Depôt representatives survived the eliminating stages and fired for the Army Hundred Cup, which was won by R.S.M. Jagger, 2nd Bn. 60th. R.Q.M.S. Hammond, 60th, although he scored sufficient points to shoot in this match, could not compete, as he had not been nominated for the Army Championship. L/Sergt. Moore, 60th, continued to shoot at the top of his form and finished tenth in the Army Championship, a very good performance on his second appearance at Bisley.

Our rejoicings were unrestrained upon winning the "Methuen Cup" from the Small Arms School by a comfortable margin of points. The Cup has now returned to Winchester after an absence of three years. This is the third Greenjacket victory since the war, and a very fitting close to the A.R.A. Meeting.

Only those members of the Rifle Depôt who were required to shoot amongst the best fifty shots in the Army for H.M. The King's Medal remained for the N.R.A. Meeting, except for R.Q.M.S. Hammond. The surprise member was L/Corpl. Stratford, 60th, who had shot steadily throughout the A.R.A. week and now found himself 35th in the Army Championship. We felt justly proud of providing five "experts" from Winchester.

July 6 was a great day for the Rifle Depôt, for The Rifle Brigade, and for the Greenjackets. A large number of officers from Winchester arrived at Bisley to cheer on our survivors. The visit was well worth the journey. Perhaps we had better quote the account in the "Daily Telegraph":—

"BISLEY, Tuesday.—The King's Medal, for the best shot in the Army at Home, was won by R.S.M. Apsey, D.C.M., of the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, after an incident which aroused some excitement. Something went wrong with the marking when C.S.M.I. Cyster, Small Arms School, was firing the last practice, and he fired again by himself. He wanted 48 to win; he scored 42.

"The first to congratulate the winner was his wife, but he was soon the centre of an admiring crowd of 'Greenjackets.' There must be something in the air of Winchester. It was from the Depôt there that R.S.M. Jagger, last year's King's Medallist, went to his present appointment, and R.S.M. Apsey 'reigned in his stead.'"

R.S.M. Apsey scored 178, and the next Greenjacket was also from the Depôt, L/Sergt. Moore, 60th, being placed 7th with a score of 172 points.

We maintained our record of providing at least one member

for the Army VIII each year by having R.S.M. W. Apsey in the team.

Lieutenant E. J. C. King-Salter's innumerable successes at Bisley have not been recorded here as, although he practised with us at Winchester, yet he competed as a 2nd Battalion representative. When he is eventually posted to the Rifle Depôt we shall expect him to bring many honours to Winchester.

Full results of the Bisley Meeting are given below :—

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CENTRAL MEETING.

(641 Competitors.)

The Roupell Cup.

Class "A."		Points.	£	s.	d.
15th.	R.S.M. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	81	2	0	0
16th.	R.Q.M.S. Hammond, D.C.M., 60th	81	2	0	0
57th.	L/Sergt. Moore, 60th	75	0	10	0
Class "B."					
21st.	Rifleman Bayley, R.B.	73	1	0	0
25th.	Corpl. Jukes, 60th	72	0	10	0

(638 Competitors.)

The Roberts Cup.

Small Silver Medal won by L/Sergt. T. Moore, 60th, 2nd Place.
Score 123.

Class "A."		Points.	£	s.	d.
2nd.	L/Sergt. Moore, 60th	123	4	0	0
32nd.	R.S.M. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	99	1	0	0
35th.	R.S.M. Hind, 60th	98	1	0	0
38th.	R.Q.M.S. Hammond, D.C.M., 60th	96	1	0	0
67th.	A/Sergt. Hurst, R.B.	90	0	10	0
Class "B."					
4th.	L/Corpl. Stratford, 60th	98	2	0	0
10th.	Rifleman Kemp, R.B.	95	1	0	0
25th.	Corporal Jukes, 60th	79	0	10	0
31st.	Corporal Wright, R.B.	76	0	10	0

The Army Hundred Cup.

Open to the hundred best shots in the Army. Qualification requires an Army Championship nomination and a high aggregate score from the Roupell and Roberts practices.

		Points.	£	s.	d.
28th.	R.S.M. Hind, 60th	137	1	0	0
35th.	L/Corpl. Stratford, 60th	133	1	0	0
42nd.	R.S.M. Apsey, D.C.M., R.B.	131	1	0	0
48th.	L/Sergt. Moore, 60th	128	1	0	0
90th.	Rifleman Kemp, R.B.	104	1	0	0

The Methuen Cup.

* Open to representative teams from the Services. 16 teams.

	Points.	£	s.	d.
1st. The Greenjackets ..	1315 Cup, Badges, and	10	0	0
2nd. The Small Arms School	1281			
3rd. The Brigade of Guards	1266			

The Revolver Thirty Cup.

Open to the thirty best revolver shots in the Regular Army.

16th. R.Q.M.S. Hammond, D.C.M., 60th	131 points	2	0	0
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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1926.

His Majesty The King's Medal.

Open to the best fifty shots in the Regular Army. Winner wears the King's Medal for the best shot in the Army (at Home).

Won by R.S.M. W. H. Apsey, D.C.M., The Rifle

Brigade	178
8th. L/Sergt. T. Moore, 60th	172
54th. R.S.M. G. Hind, 60th	140
92nd. L/Corp. R. Stratford, 60th	109

Her Majesty Queen Mary's Prize.

Open to all serving members of His Majesty's Forces.

11th. L/Sergt. T. Moore, 60th	171
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Kinnaird Cup.

	Points.	£	s.	d.
33rd. R.Q.M.S. F. Hammond, D.C.M., 60th ..	33	1	0	0

B.S.A.

7th. R.Q.M.S. F. Hammond, D.C.M., 60th ..	33	2	0	0
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The United Services Challenge Cup.

Won by the Regular Army.

Rifle Depôt Representatives in the Army VIII.

R.S.M. W. H. Apsey, D.C.M., The Rifle Brigade.
L/Sergt. Moore practised as a reserve.

Total Winnings at the Bisley Meetings.

H.M. the King's Medal	1
Silver Medal	1
Challenge Cup	1
Competition Prizes	£38
Badges	3

* Greenjackets' Team consisted of:—

Major Atkinson, 60th, Captain of Team; Captain Norcott, R.B.; Lieut. King-Salter, R.B.; R.S.M. Jagger, 60th; R.S.M. Apsey, R.B.; Sergt. Giles, R.B.; Sergt. Pretty, 60th; L/Sergt. Moore, 60th; Corpl. Shuttleworth, R.B.

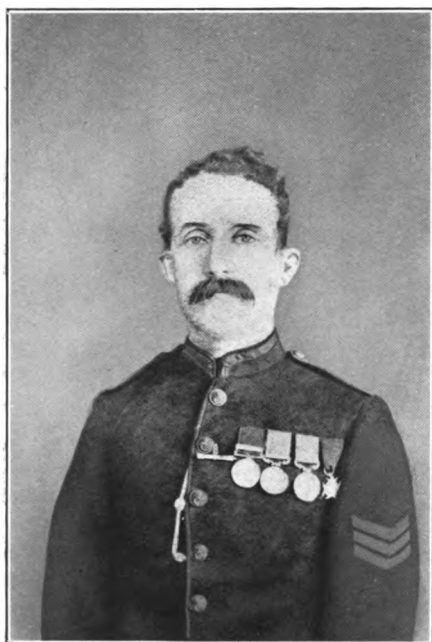
THE BEST SHOT IN THE ARMY MEDAL.

IN 1869 was instituted the medal for the Best Shot in the Army; the medal was shot for yearly until it fell into abeyance in 1883 and remained so until 1922, when at the command of H.M. The King, it was re-established. During the years 1875-6 and 1876-7, two medals were issued for each year, one for the best shot with the Martini-Henry and one for the best shot with the Snider rifle. On re-introduction in 1922 it was ordered to be known as the King's Medal. The medal was of bronze until 1872, when silver was adopted. It was suspended by a black white and black; red white and black ribbon. It is worn in uniform on the left breast.

The winners of this coveted decoration since its first inception are :—

Best Shot in Army Medal.

- 1869 Sergt. T. B. Ryle, 14th Foot.
- 1870 Pte. G. Bryant, 62nd Foot.
- 1871 Pte. G. Bryant, 62nd Foot.
- 1872 Pte. E. Whitby, 105th Foot.
- 1873 C.S. C. Hedges, Grenadier Guards.
- 1874 Pte. G. Gardiner, 14th Foot.
- 1875 C.S. T. Wallace, 37th Foot.
- 1875 Sergt. A. Woods, 81st Foot.
- 1876 C.S. J. Hogan, 20th Foot.
- 1876 Pte. J. Murphy, 11th Foot.
- 1877 Sergt. A. Salmond, 72nd Foot.



SERGEANT T. ARMSTRONG,
Queen's Medallist,
1864.

- 1878 Sergt. T. Armstrong, Rifle Brigade.
- 1879 Pte. H. Morgan, 77th Foot.
- 1880 C.S. W. Mitchell, R.W. Kent.
- 1881 Drummer J. Savage, N. Stafford.
- 1882 Sergt. E. Andrews, D.C.L.I.

The King's Medal.

- 1923 Sergt. C. Mapp, R.E.
- 1924 C.S.M.I. C. W. Churcher, Small Arms School.
- 1925 R.S.M. W. Jagger, K.R.R.C.
- 1926 R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., The Rifle Brigade.

The Regiment is fortunate in having now produced two winners.

Sergeant T. Armstrong, who won the medal in 1878-79, commenced his soldiering in the 52nd Light Infantry and transferred to the Regiment soon after. He joined the 2nd Battalion, and proceeded with them to the Ashantee Campaign of 1873 as Sergeant-Cook. While on the march through the jungle to Coomassie, his party, of which he was the only one armed, was attacked by a number of Ashantees. Armstrong ordered his carriers to lie down and then proceeded to repulse the attack by shooting down at arm's length his first assailant, cutting down with his sword the second, and shooting the third; at the fall of the third the Ashantees ran away in terror.

For his gallantry on this occasion he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In connection with Armstrong's Ashantee service the following strange coincidence occurred in 1896, and which was reported on in the "Sussex News" for 4th March 1895.

A Brighton resident has been reminded by a dis-

covery made during the recent Ashantee Expedition of an act of his while engaged in the campaign in the same country in 1873-74. Sergeant Armstrong, who for the past seventeen years has held the post of hall porter at the New Club, Brighton, went through the first dash on Coomassie as Sergeant-Cook of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and when at Prahsu he had his field kitchen under a very large tree. With a small axe he carried in his belt, and which he still possesses, he marked the tree "No. 1261 T. A. 2nd Bn. Rifle Bde. 1874." Last week he received a letter from the Quartermaster-Sergeant of his old Battalion asking him if he knew anything concerning the inscription which had been seen, still cut into the bark, by Sergeant Barter, who was with the Rifle Brigade section, the only one of the eight in the Special Service Corps "that marched into Coomassie exactly the same strength as it left Aldershot. They also appear to have reached Aldershot again, all well, except one man who was sent to the hospital."

From the commencement of his service Armstrong took a keen interest in shooting, and in 1877-78 attained second place for the Queen's Medal, being only beaten by four points; the following year when he won his score was 1st period 67 points, 2nd period 68 points, 3rd period 72 points, total 207.

He was discharged from the Army, 2 February 1879, after having completed 21 years and 39 days.

He had received, in addition to the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Ashantee Medal with one clasp, the following: Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct, and two Gold Regimental Shooting Medals for being the best shot in the Battalion for two successive years.



**REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR W. APSEY, D.C.M.,
Winner of The King's Medal,
1926.**

After leaving the Army, Armstrong was for many years hall porter at the New Club, Brighton.

R.S.M. W. Apsey, D.C.M., this year's winner, enlisted in the Rifle Brigade on 2 March 1908. He served prior to the Great War in the 3rd and 4th Battalions. At the outbreak of the war he was scout sergeant of the 4th Battalion. He was wounded in May 1915 and was sent home to England. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in 1915 for conspicuous gallantry and ability on 8 May 1915 near Hooze in collecting about ten men of his company and taking them to a point where there was great danger of the enemy breaking through the lines. He repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, taking one prisoner. This gallant act undoubtedly saved the situation until reinforcements arrived.

He afterwards joined the 16th Battalion in France in 1916. In 1919 he joined the 3rd Battalion, and remained with them until joining the Depôt in 1921.

Whilst with the 3rd Battalion at Bordon in 1909 he was a member of the teams which were so successful at the Aldershot Command rifle meeting and represented the Battalion at the Bisley meeting that year. In the 4th Battalion he won the "Simmonds" Cup in 1910 and other individual prizes. In 1913 he was the best shot of Warrant Officers and Sergeants. On joining the Depôt in 1921 he came under the command of Major T. E. Baring, O.B.E. who, as a Lieutenant, was responsible for his first musketry training and to whom he attributes much of his success as a marksman.

He was a member of the teams who won the "Cheylesmore," "Humphrey" and "Methuen" Cups (twice) and Canada Shield. He has also been a

member of the Army Eight 1925-26, winners of the United Service Cup and Duke of Hamilton's Trophy. He was a reserve for the Army Revolver Eight, winners of the "Whitehead" Cup 1922. He has also won the King's Hundred Badge, obtaining 29th place in that competition, and has many medals, including those for the "Army Hundred," "Army Sixty," "Prince of Wales," and "Service Rifle Aggregate," etc.

His scores in the King's Medal Competition were as follows:—

600 yards Slow.	600 yards—100 yards Fire and Movement.	300 yards Rapid.	300 yards Snap.	Total.
45	47	40	46	178

thus beating the previous score made in this competition by R.S.M. Jagger, K.R.R.C., by two points.

Perhaps we had better quote the account in the "Daily Telegraph":—

"Bisley—Tuesday, 6 July. The King's Medal for the best shot in the Army at Home was won by R.S.M. Apsey, D.C.M., of the Dépôt, The Rifle Brigade, after an incident which aroused some excitement. Something went wrong with the marking when C.S.M.I. Cyster, S.A. School, was firing the last practice, and he fired again by himself. He wanted 48 to win. He scored 42. The first to congratulate the winner was his wife, but he was soon the centre of an admiring crowd of Greenjackets. There must be something in the air of Winchester. It was from the Rifle Dépôt there that R.S.M. Jagger, last year's King's Medallist, went to his present appointment, and R.S.M. Apsey reigned in his stead."

EXPLORATION OF THE SHAKSGAM VALLEY.

BY CAPTAIN F. O. CAVE, M.C.

LAST summer I had the extreme good luck to be a member of the Shaksgam Exploration Party. I am afraid that the majority of you will have no idea where the Shaksgam is, and so a brief description of it will not, I think, be out of place.

It is a narrow valley lying between the Karakoram Range and the Aghil Range, forming one of the main sources of the Yarkand River, and was formerly known as the Oprang: the reasons for its change of name I will give later. It has always been regarded as a sort of mystery valley by explorers, as it is extremely difficult to get into, for a number of reasons, such as the high mountains, the large glaciers, and the amount of water there is in the summer. It has been supposed, too, that some old trade route existed there, linking up Baltistan with Khufelang on the Yarkand River. This route has been mentioned by a number of writers, but very little progress has been made in discovering it.

In 1887 Sir Francis Younghusband, on his great journey across Asia from Peking, struck the Yarkand River near one of its tributaries the Surakwat, and crossing the Aghil Range by the Aghil Pass he dropped down into the Oprang River. It was he who discovered that this valley existed and that the Karakoram and Aghil Ranges were divided by this great trough. On this particular journey he travelled down the Oprang

for a few days and then returned to India over the Mustagh Pass.

Two years later Younghusband was asked to visit the country again, for the trade route to Yarkand had suffered at the hands of the Kanjuti raiders who came from Hunza, a small state lying to the north of Gilgit. These raiders from time to time swept down on to the trade route, looting caravans and carrying off a number of Kirghiz from the neighbourhood of Shahidulla; they also did the same thing in the lower stretches of the Oprang. It was to inquire into these raids and to examine the country with a view to stopping them that Younghusband was sent out. Once again he went down the Yarkand River and crossed the Aghil Range into the Oprang: but this time he worked up the river, as he wished to investigate the old trade route that I have already mentioned, as he suspected the existence of a pass there.

He soon found that the Oprang was an ice-bound region with glaciers flowing down from practically every direction, and though he found a probable pass leading over the Karakoram Range, he was unable to reach it, and he turned down stream again and made for Hunza. The point is that he had seen the Oprang flowing down from the south-east in a glacier-bound region, but the question was, where exactly did it rise, and how large was its basin.

In 1914 Sir F. De Fillipi organized an expedition to explore and survey the unknown parts of the Karakoram Range round the headwaters of the Yarkand River and Shyok River. This expedition was extremely well equipped, and besides including a number of scientists in their own particular branches, it took a party of surveyors under Major (now Col.) H. Wood,

R.E., whilst the Government of India contributed towards the expenses of the expedition. The party under Wood went as far as the Remo Source of the Yarkand River, and then, turning westwards, crossed a col known as Pass G. Here they looked down a fairly open valley unencumbered with ice, which stretched as far as they could see to the west and north-west. Wood subsequently suspected this to be the source of Younghusband's Oprang River, but there was a gap of some thirty to forty miles before reaching Younghusband's area, and Wood was unable to continue his explorations in that direction.

The problem remained therefore to link up these two bits of work and fill in the last blank of the maps of India ; and to discover, if possible, any trace of the old trade route. Col. Wood, who had been there in 1914, was most anxious to complete his work, and after the War tried to get together another expedition, and had almost completed his arrangements, but as soon as he mentioned "Chinese Passports" he was told that he would not be allowed to go, and so he handed over his interests to Major K. Mason, R.E., of the Survey of India, who had studied the whole question and who was equally anxious to go there. The trouble was to get round these "Chinese Passports," for the Chinese considered the "Oprang" a sore point on account of the Kanjuti raids. Mason decided to make no mention of them and he called the place the Shaxsgam, an alternative name given to it by some of Younghusband's followers. This little bit of deception pleased everyone, the Chinese, the Government of India and the Foreign Office, and it made no difference to us. And so during 1924 Mason started to make his plans for the expedition.

I was lucky enough to get to know Mason, and on being asked if I would like to join the party I jumped at it. Besides Mason and myself there was a doctor, Major R. C. Clifford, I.M.S., and an Indian surveyor, Khan Sahib Afraz Gul Khan, of whom more anon. The Survey of India put up Rs. 30,000 towards the expenses out of their annual budget, and the Army Department was so interested that it suggested sending another officer, Major H. D. Minchinton, 1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles, and put up a further Rs. 4,000 for his expenses. It had taken a long time to get people interested, but having once done so we received infinite help from everyone.

We arranged to meet in Rawalpindi on 15 April, and in due course all turned up. We each had our various jobs; one of my jobs was to run our own messing; our food came from the Army and Navy Stores in London and was packed in three-ply packing-cases. Each box was designed to last four officers for five days, thus simplifying the messing and necessitating only one box being open at a time. In actual practice we often had three open together, but the principle is sound and I am sure it is the best way of doing it. We supplemented our stores in Srinagar and I found the task fairly simple, but I was heartily sick of it before we got back. My second job was to keep the meteorological diary; this sounds alarming, but it was not so; I merely kept a brief account of weather phenomena without technicalities, and it involved the use of no complicated instruments. Finally, I had to collect birds and make notes on them. I confess that I knew nothing about birds, still less how to skin and stuff them. However, I met an expert in Rawalpindi and I had one lesson from him. Thus

prepared I felt ready to take on all the birds of Asia. I fear my efforts were not very grand, but no doubt some information, in conjunction with my diaries, will be gleaned from them.

Clifford, besides being our doctor, was also a botanist and collected a large number of plants and flowers. He also ran our transport, and his fluent knowledge of Hindustani was simply invaluable. Minchinton was the mountaineering expert, finding the passes for us and the best ways over them. In addition he collected butterflies and insects, having been a keen amateur lepidopterist all his life. Mason confined himself to the survey, though one must not forget to add that he did all the preliminary bandobast in a wonderful manner. The Royal Geographical Society had lent us a new instrument, a photo theodolite designed by a Swiss named Wild. With this instrument one takes photographs at each end of a base line, and they are then put into a stereo plotter, which practically draws the map for one. It was, at that time, the only instrument of its kind, and the expedition was to prove its value. This was Mason's chief work, for besides taking the photographs and working out his calculations, he had to develop the plates on the spot. Some of the photographs he obtained were really remarkable.

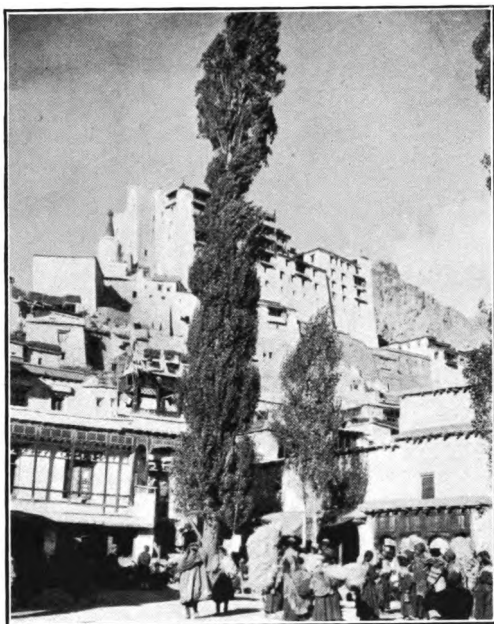
The last member of the expedition, the Khan Sahib, was an old hand at exploring, for he had been with Sir Aurel Stein, Blacker and the Vissers. He produced a really beautiful plane-table map, of which he was justly proud. He was indefatigable with it, ready to go anywhere, and worked probably harder than any other member of the expedition. In addition he was wonderful at handling the coolies, and the transport, always had them off to time, and seemed

to know exactly what load any particular coolie was carrying.

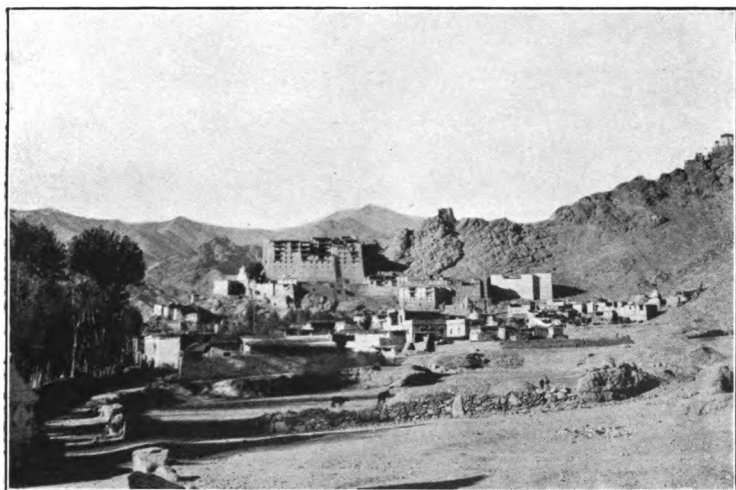
The party was completed by three Gurkha orderlies from the 1st K.G.O. Gurkha Rifles, and Daffadur Lal Mir of the Survey of India. Later on we engaged a Shikari, two Kashmiri cooks, a caravanbashi, twenty-four Ladakhi coolies, six Ladakhi syces, and four dak runners. No word of praise can be too high for any of them.

Our tents and sleeping bags were presented to us by the Royal Geographical Society, who took a great interest in the expedition. A good deal had to be done in Srinagar, sorting everything, making up the various loads, weighing them, buying stores, completing our forward arrangements in Leh, and so on. At last we got away from Srinagar on 10 May, following the ordinary road to Leh, which is too well known to need any further description. The Zoji La was crossed on the night of 15-16 May. We had about one hundred and sixty coolies, and so the ascent was slow. We had a beautiful night, which was very lucky, as there was very bad weather before us and very bad weather after us, when a small caravan got caught by an avalanche.

In Leh we took on our coolies and syces ; and we bought twenty-one ponies. There also had to be bought the followers' food and then the ponies' food, as everything for the five months had to be taken with us. One march north of Leh is the Khardong La, 17,500 feet high, and we found the season to be a very late one, with much snow still lying, and on 6 June the pass was still officially closed. We said that we would open it and demanded unladen yaks to trample down a path. From that moment we



A CORNER OF LEH.



LEH.

received nothing but hindrance from the Naib Tahsildar of Leh. He would say, for instance, "I cannot do any more until you have seen the Zaildar, and you cannot see him until to-morrow because he is drunk now"; and so it went on until one day the school-master came to us and said, "I am boy scout, I will carry load to top of pass without payment." We did not, of course, accept his offer, but very soon afterwards the Tahsildar arrived and was furious with the Naib Tahsildar, and within a few hours we had all the transport we wanted. The crossing of the Khardong La was not easy. We camped at 15,200 feet and, starting from there at 4 a.m., we did not reach the top until 10 a.m. Even so some of the ponies failed to get over and had to come on the next day. They had a very hard time of it, slipping on the ice and becoming completely numbed with the cold. We had to put ropes round several of them and haul them up, or we should have lost them. Most of the loads had to be off-loaded from the yaks and man-handled to the top. I found any exertion at that height very trying, and I was not feeling at all myself when I got to the top. I only had these height effects once afterwards, but I never cured myself of puffing and blowing, whilst anywhere over 18,000 feet I could only go about thirty yards at a time without a rest. We lost one pony and two yaks crossing the Khardong La. It was really comic to see a yak go head over heels down the slope, no half measures but real head over heels.

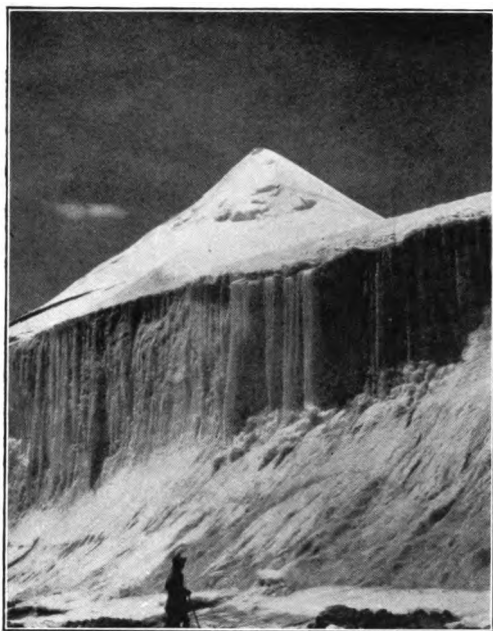
We then marched up the Nubra Valley, where we saw our last habitations at Panamik, and then came the Sasir La, also 17,500 feet. Our caravan by now was about two hundred ponies or yaks, and the route is very hard on them. The Sasir La is very long and

is a maze of glaciers, but presents no great difficulties in fine weather. We started at 1.30 a.m. and by 10 a.m. were within three hundred feet of the top, when all the ponymen went on strike. We had a lot of hard work hauling the ponies ourselves and loading them up, but we got the necessary stuff into camp that night, whilst the ponymen dribbled in when they chose with the rest, only to find that they had to start early again the next day. From the Sasir La to the Karakoram La there is really no grass at all; that is to say, five marches without it, and in consequence the animals suffer very much indeed. The whole route is strewn with skeletons, and for the whole of the five days one is never out of sight of one or more skeletons; sometimes there are thirty or forty together. It is difficult to see any remedy for this state of affairs; attempts have been made to avoid the Sasir La by finding another route, but the other routes are all as bad in some respects or another. We crossed the Depsang plains, but on reaching the Karakoram La we bore away westwards over the Kadpa-ngongpo La, which led us down one of the head streams of the Yarkand river. About twelve miles down we came to an open stretch known to us as the amphitheatre, being in the neighbourhood of Hayward's Lake, which he discovered in 1868. We had one day halt here and each of us got a Tibetan antelope, which were fairly plentiful, and then we marched up stream B to the Remo source of the Yarkand river. Here we again turned west over Pass G, 17,800 feet. This was as far as Wood had got in 1914, and we were fearfully excited as to what we should find. Wood had prophesied plenty of grass and burtsi (fuel) but we went for a whole day down the valley and found neither, whilst the valley itself

narrowed in and seemed to be a gloomy place. At last we had to halt for the night : our hired transport had agreed to come down the valley for one day and no further, so we paid them off and made a *dépôt* camp ; Clifford who, in the meantime, had ridden on to look for grass, came back reporting that he had just found a little and that the valley was completely blocked by a huge glacier. The next day we all went to have a look at it ; it was a wonderful sight, flowing right across the valley crushed up into gigantic seracs and forming a lake behind it. It was soon apparent that during the summer floods, after the melting of the snow, this lake fills up and freezes over during the winter ; the water by then begins to subside owing to some outlet, and the ice crust falls in, leaving huge blocks on the hills on either side. This is what we found on 10 July, and the lake was then about one mile long ; I saw it again about 30 August, and it was quite six miles long. This glacier, which we called the Kyaghar Glacier, was a very formidable obstacle, and Minchinton and I brought a light camp down to try to find a way over. We climbed a hill overlooking the glacier and beheld a sight I shall never forget. At our feet lay the Kyaghar Glacier seraced on a stupendous scale and rising some fifteen miles away on our left from Teram Kangri and the Asparasas group of mountains. The latter presented a wall of pure unsullied ice and snow rising to 22,000 feet and 23,000 feet, whilst Teram Kangri itself is 24,000 feet. This alone was an amazing sight, but continuing our gaze down the valley we saw the Shaxsgam apparently blocked by three more glaciers, as like as not the Teram Kangri, Urdok and Gasherbrum glaciers and away at the end, about forty miles distant, four peaks towering to the sky, four

white peaks dominating all else. These were K.2 28,250 feet, Broad Peak 27,130 feet and two Gasherbrum Peaks 26,090 feet and 26,470 feet. One felt content to stand and look at them for ever.

The next day we tried to force a way over the glacier, and, starting at 5 a.m., we dropped down on to the moraine and tried to get across. We had mapped out a rough way over when we were on the hill above, but on the glacier itself one could see nothing. Every serac was between two hundred feet and three hundred feet high with pools of water and crevasses in between ; one icicle I saw was fifty feet long, whilst there were enormous caves through which one might have driven a car, and yawning chasms with the roar of hidden water underneath. We worked up this sort of thing for about six miles without being one inch nearer getting over. It was then 3 p.m. and I was beginning to feel very exhausted, and soon after, when we turned back, I felt at my last gasp. I could scarcely make one foot follow the other, and until that moment I had never appreciated what it meant to be unable to lift one foot after the other, and I have certainly never felt really tired before. How I managed to get off the glacier I don't know, but we were finally off it by 6.30 p.m. and were then faced with a climb of 1,500 feet up a shale slope ; every three steps we took up it I am sure we slipped back two, and it took us two and a half hours to reach the top. We got back to camp at 10.30 p.m. utterly exhausted. We decided that no practical route would be found over the glacier, and that some way must be found round it. The only possible way was to the north, for Wood in 1914 had explored one of the tributaries of the Yarkand river, the Lungmo Chhe, and had reported a possible pass



SA KANG LA.



CROSSING THE SASIR LA.

into the Shaksgam from it. We found this pass to be 18,500 feet, but practicable for coolies. And so it was settled that Mason and Minchinton should go over the pass with the coolies and all necessities, while Clifford and I should take the ponies round by the Yarkand river and come up the Lungmo Chhe. This meant an eight-day march; but all went well, and the two parties rejoined each other at the head of the Lungmo Chhe, but with the greater part of the dépôt still in the Shaksgam.

On the way up the Shaksgam we found a man's skeleton. Who he was, or what he had been doing there, I don't know. He was a Ladakhi with a few rupees and some turquoises on him, and the doctor put the date of his death at about 1920.

It was now the end of July and we only had another six weeks in which to do everything. Mason and Minchinton, therefore, pushed on westwards again, while Clifford and I remained behind to clear the Shaksgam dump and to carry out small reconnaissances. Clearing the dump was a very difficult job; we had six coolies to carry one hundred and eighty loads, and they cleared one load in two days. In addition, the glacier pass got worse during August and in the end was nearly impassable. The dump, of course, was not finally cleared until Mason returned. We had very discouraging reports from Mason; the country was quite barren, every stream ran through an impassable gorge, and we daily expected to hear that he was returning. Then one day he crossed one of the numerous cols and found himself on a rolling plain, in every way like the Depsang Plains. Here they found burrhel, Tibetan antelope and sand-grouse. Crossing these plains Mason and Minchinton dropped down to a large stream which

for a few days they thought was the Shaksgam again ; they were then about twelve miles north-east of K.2, and they thought that they had linked up with Younghusband's work. But it was not so ; certain peculiarities of the river proved that it could not be the Shaksgam. We called this river the Zug Shaksgam (false Shaksgam) ; at one point it was eight hundred yards wide, completely under water during the evening, and yet four miles higher up it came through a gorge only five feet wide. There is little doubt that it must flow into the Shaksgam and that the junction could not have been far away ; but by then the coolies were exhausted, Mason and Minchinton were both tired too, it was getting increasingly difficult to keep them supplied, and there was so much water in the Zug Shaksgam that they could not get over it. They decided that no more could be done then, and so returned to the Lungmo Chhe to fill in a few odd corners of the map which had not been already done.

In the meantime Clifford and I had explored some small valleys between the Lungmo Chhe and stream J. There is little to say about them except that they were about as barren as anything can be, and they had colossal gorges. In fact, almost every valley was a deep gorge and there seemed to be no way of circumventing most of them ; they also seemed to go in every direction except the one we wanted to go in. I spent a good deal of my time in bird collecting, which was intensely interesting in spite of my ignorance. We had some great fun with hares and ram chukor, both of which made splendid additions to the pot. Our food on the whole was very good, and we tried to have as much variety as we could, but even so some of the things could not be faced after a time, such as

sardines, cornflour and tongues. However, we had a few luxuries such as plum puddings, crystallized fruit and so on, and these were red-letter days.

The whole party was together again by 1 September. I had made up my mind that I was going to get to 20,000 feet, and Minchinton had decided to do the same, and so one day off we went and reached 20,150 feet, the only time the 20,000 feet line was reached on the trip.

The Khan Sahib, whom I have hardly mentioned, had by this time got a really beautiful map, having been on the forward party with Mason. We all did a little shooting in September; I got a 28½-inch burrhel and another couple of antelope, and, in fact, we all got something. We had arranged for hired ponies to meet us at the amphitheatre on 24 September and so we gradually wended our way back there. On Hayward's lake we found a lot of pintail, a few mallard and a few teal, but we did not make a large bag. About this time we had our one accident; one of the Gurkha orderlies was picking a pretty looking stone from the cliff when he brought a large mass of rock down on top of himself and fractured his skull. We expected him to die, but after being carried on a stretcher for four days he was able to ride a pony, and he seems to have made a wonderful recovery.

There is little to say about the homeward journey; it was cold, but the weather was splendid on crossing the passes, and we hurried back, anxious to get eggs and hot baths. I think we had all had enough of it and were beginning to get a bit bored with each other's society, and we were only too glad to get back to Srinagar on 1 November.

What have we accomplished? I am afraid it

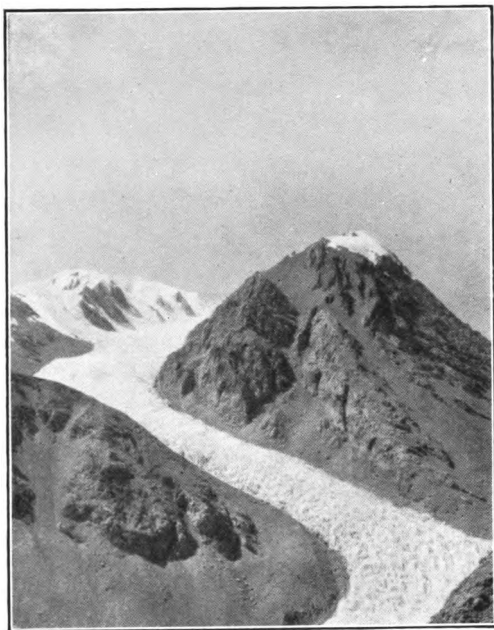
sounds very little. There is a nice map covering an area of about 1,500 square miles of uninhabited and previously unexplored country; there is a small collection of flowers, a few birds, a few insects and butterflies, some weather reports and some photographs. We did not actually link up with Younghusband, nor did we get back again into the Shaksgam. We found no trace of the old route, but we considered that, if there ever had been one, it could only have been used in emergencies when for some reason or other the regular routes had been closed.

The shooting is not wonderful there; one could get a 28-inch burrhel any day and also Tibetan antelope, but I do not think such a long journey for these trophies would be worth while for an ordinary shooting trip.

I am, however, convinced that during certain seasons, probably the winter, wild yak are to be found in the Lungmo Chhe.

One interesting point came to light. It seems quite obvious that the Karakoram Pass is not on the Karakoram Range. The maps make the Karakoram Range bend eastwards to include the Pass. This is wrong; the Karakoram Range runs parallel to the Kailas Range and the Karakoram Pass must be on the Aghil Range or some subsidiary spur of it. All this seems to be obvious even to an untrained eye, but I feel sure there is plenty of work there for a trained geologist.

As you will have gathered, we did not complete all we set out to do. One of our chief difficulties to contend with is the amount of water in the streams in July and August, owing to the melting of the snows; and a second difficulty is the lack of grass for the ponies, though I very much doubt whether ponies are of much



A GLACIER IN THE SHAKSGAM.



CAPTAIN F. O. CAVE, M.C.

value in that country. I think it rather doubtful whether any more can be done from the east side, and I think a future expedition would probably have to go through Gilgit and Hunza and winter in the Shaxsgam, which would be an extremely unpleasant prospect. It has been a wonderful experience; the country, although so barren, is unapproachable in its grandeur, and one cannot help feeling the call of the wild. I should like to be able to finish our work there, and I hope one day I may be able to take an "All Rifle Brigade" expedition up there.

THE IRAQ LEVIES.

By

J. M. L. RENTON, M.B.E., and T. R. SHEPHERD-CROSS.

IRAQ is supposed to be a country which contains only "hot air, aeroplanes and Arabs," but one might also add "The Iraq Levies," as they belong to none of these categories.

They are stationed entirely in the mountains of Kurdistan, on the Persian and Turkish frontiers, with the exception of Headquarters, the Dépôt, and two companies in Mosul.

The Levy Infantry now consists of three battalions of Assyrians, a Machine Gun Company, and a Dépôt. There is also a Kurdish Cavalry Regiment and an Assyrian Pack Battery, but as infantry officers are not posted to these, we are not describing them beyond saying that they are extraordinarily good.

The Assyrians are a cheery race and are extraordinarily enthusiastic soldiers. They are far and away the finest fighting race in the country, but being Christians, their hand is against every man and every man's hand is against them. They will serve under no one except British officers, and recognize no Government except the British, as they were driven out of their own lands by the Turks in the war, and unfortunately it has not been found possible to get their country back for them.

A battalion is organized similarly to a British battalion, with the exception that platoons do not

have lewis guns, though there are two lewis gun sections in a company, which are directly under the control of the company commander. There are five Assyrian officers in a company; four are platoon commanders, while one acts as second-in-command to the British company commander. The average subaltern from home starts off by getting a company—about one hundred and fifty strong, and he will probably miss the help of a good British C.Q.M.S., as he will find that his Assyrian C.Q.M.S. cannot help much more than seeing to rations, and acting as a storeman; though each company has an Indian clerk to do the clerical work and Pay and Mess Book. During his two years' tour he will probably be on several small columns against Kurdish tribes, or reconnaissances into the mountains, some areas of which are very inaccurately mapped, and have been visited by few Englishmen. He should not have much difficulty in passing an easy colloquial examination in Syriac, after six months; though one officer of the Regiment states that it is easier to teach an Assyrian company English, than a British officer Syriac (the Assyrians, being a minority in the country, are extraordinarily good linguists—the majority speaking four languages or more). After passing this examination he gets an extra 3s. a day.

After two years he gets a free passage home and five months' leave, plus twenty-one days local leave each year; while if he wishes he can take on for another two years.

The Assyrians themselves are the relic of the people who "came down like a wolf on the fold." Before the war they formed an independent Christian "millet," or principality, right in the heart of Turkey,

under an hereditary prince patriarch, who besides being an Archbishop, and as such condemned to lifelong celibacy, led the people in war. Incidentally, the present holder of the appointment is a boy of seventeen, who is now at school in England.

Their relations with the Turks, who did not in the least desire a war of conquest for the sake of their few rugged valleys, were extremely good. However, in the war, British and Russian influence persuaded them to declare war on Turkey, and after putting up a hard fight for it, they were eventually driven from their country, and came down as a horde of refugees to join up with the British columns. Large numbers of them died from privation and disease, as being a mountain race they were not used to the plains, and were not able to escape the fever-stricken districts, as they did in their own country by moving to the high plateaus during the summer.

Since then men of military age have been enlisted into the Levies to hold the Frontier, while the remainder form a starving and destitute accumulation of people in Northern Iraq, as being a pastoral race they require grazing land, which is not at present possible to obtain.

At the present moment a British officer is unlucky if he is on a detachment by himself; as one battalion has two detachments, while the other two are concentrated. One of the latter is in the Suleimania area, where there has been a certain amount of trouble with the Kurds, and it is fairly often out on columns in co-operation with the Iraq Army.

It must be understood that the Levies are totally different to the Iraq Army. The Levies are part of the British Forces in Iraq, and are under the British Commander-in-Chief. The British officers in the Levies

have complete executive power of command, while in the Iraq Army they only act as instructors, all executive orders being given by the Iraqi officers, some of whom are ex-Turkish officers. The Levies are paid out of Imperial funds, but the Iraq Army is paid by the Iraq Government, with the help of a British subsidy, and is under the king of the country.

As was mentioned before, most people imagine Iraq to be a furnace, but luckily most of the Levy Stations, with the exception of Mosul, are between two thousand five hundred and six thousand feet above sea-level, and do not experience a very severe hot weather. Mosul, being only nine hundred feet above sea-level, is fairly warm, the temperature sometimes standing at one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade for a short time; but one has fans, and unlike most places in India, comparatively cool nights.

The winter is more severe, Mosul being very cold, while the mountains are covered in snow. Movement is difficult, as the mountain tracks are blocked by snow, and the roads on the plains, being practically never metalled, are feet deep in mud. Luckily there is no lack of firewood in the Kurdistan mountains.

These mountains rise to a height of ten thousand to fifteen thousand feet at the juncture of the Turko-Persian-Iraq boundaries. They are covered in scrub oak up to a height of six thousand feet, which is the tree limit, while the Kurdish villages are surrounded by walnut and poplar trees. In most districts springs of ice-cold water (in which to cool the beer) are plentiful throughout the summer. Chikhor are found everywhere, while there are moderate size ibex, though they are difficult to obtain. Quite good fishing can be obtained in all the streams.

Three of us, Douglas, Renton, and Shepherd-Cross, spent a very interesting and enjoyable six weeks this summer amongst the highest of these mountains ; as the Colonel Commandant did a tour of the northern frontier. Shepherd-Cross was only out half the time, as his company, which was doing escort, was relieved half-way by a company of the 2nd Battalion. It was very lucky that three out of the four of us were on the same column.

The column passed through most rugged and picturesque country, crossing numerous streams swarming with fish. As it was the wrong time of year, Douglas never managed to entice many into the basket, though latterly he has made up for it by catching a sixty-pound fish in the Tigris near Mosul. Till his orderly complained that his net was badly "kicked" by the fish, and was full of holes, Shepherd-Cross was more successful at catching minnows in his mosquito net, which supplemented the larder as "white-bait."

These streams are generally fordable, but animals had to be swum across some. In the latter case the kit was either man-handled across footbridges, composed of tree trunks, or else transported on "kelleks," which are rafts made of inflated goat skins. The Assyrian, being an extraordinarily good swimmer, loves a river, and is very good at swimming animals across ; though there is seldom any trouble with battalion animals, as they are used to swimming rivers, owing to the lack of bridges in this part of the world.

British troops had not visited previously parts of the country through which the column passed. Owing to this, and the inaccuracy of the maps, which marked

hills ten miles from where they should have been, it never quite knew where it was going to halt next.

When moving it marched about six hours a day, and on some days, owing to the difficult tracks and ruggedness of the country, found itself only about four miles, as the "crow flies," from its starting-point. These tracks, in some places, were not very pleasant for anyone with a bad head for heights, as when passing through gorges, some of which were about three thousand feet deep, they generally consisted of a narrow rocky ledge, with a drop of several hundred feet into a roaring torrent on one side. In one case the track was so narrow, that loaded mules could not get along without being pushed over into the stream on one side by their loads hitting the rocks on the other; consequently all mules had to be unloaded and the kit man-handled; while the gradient was so steep in places, that two men, hanging on to a mule's tail, were hardly a strong enough brake.

Amongst some of the highest hills there were a certain number of level plateaus, which would make ideal summer camps, if it was not for the difficulty of getting there, as there was plenty of room for polo grounds. This space is lacking in some of the stations, though all battalions try and play whenever it is possible. In Mosul there is plenty of polo, but it stops during the winter. As it is played practically entirely on Government ponies, it is quite cheap.

Iraq being run by the R.A.F., it is obvious that a fair amount of co-operation has to be done, and nobody who is not fond of flying should come out here. The R.A.F. have always been very helpful to the Levies, and a trip by air is far more comfortable than a very bumpy car journey, and possibly a few days'

march at the end of it. To reach one of the battalions takes four days by car and march, while it can be done in an hour and a half by air. One soon picks up the correct aeronautical expressions !

A word must be mentioned about the Yezidis, as some are employed on battalion transport, being much better at animal management than the Assyrians, who are very bad, probably because the latter had nothing more than sheep to look after in their own country.

The Yezidis are a Kurdish-speaking tribe, living about sixty miles west and north of Mosul, and the extraordinary thing about them is that they worship the Devil, believing the latter deity to be more efficacious, as he is the cause of all trouble. "Shaitan" must not be mentioned in their presence, while they will not wear anything blue, which rather complicates the issue of clothing. Also, if a circle is drawn on the ground round a Yezidi, he will not move out of it till it has been broken.

Their simple faith may be summed up in their own words, that "if you offend the Gods of other races they are merciful and will forgive you; but if you offend the Devil, there is the devil to pay."

Douglas, Shepherd-Cross and Buckley are out here. Renton has just gone on leave and is not returning, but Edwardes joins us about the New Year. At present we are rather split up, as Douglas is at Headquarters in Mosul, Shepherd-Cross with a company of the 4th Battalion in Akra, and Buckley as Adjutant to the 3rd Battalion at Suleimania. Edwardes will probably come to the 4th Battalion, as it is short of a captain.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF A REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT OFFICER IN 1914-15.

BY CAPTAIN R. L. H. COLLINS.

*“Mieux est de ris que de larmes écrire
Pour ce que rire est le propre de l’homme.”*

ON Colonel Thesiger returning to Dagshai from Simla, and as he made his way towards the Mess, he said to one of his officers: “You can sharpen your sword.” Till then we doubted whether we should ever be in time. Captain Cole led the route to the armourer’s shop, where the grindstone turned apace and swords were sharpened.

About five days later we were marching to Kalka to entrain for Bombay.

As early as the second day of the move we were introduced to “the round game”; the 4th/60th had eaten our breakfast and passed on. Except for this calamity and that of an importunate Babu ticket collector who was bitten by a small ape—which I think showed more than usual sagacity—the journey was without incident or casualty.

Some forty-eight ships of all sorts were assembled at Bombay; we were lucky, and were embarked on the R.M.S.P. “Avon,” a ship more usually associated with millionaires.

It was a wonderful sight as the convoy sailed out of the bay like a great moving city.

In the middle of the Indian Ocean the convoy split up, one brigade to East Africa, and one to the

Persian Gulf—both ill-fated expeditions. The command of the former had wisely been refused by Colonel Thesiger.

Enthusiasm reached fever pitch in the Suez Canal as the "Avon," leading the line, passed the "Black Prince," which was moored at the canal bank in defiance of the teaching of F.S.R., a floating fort. I suspect Sergeant Egerton of performing "Rule Britannia" as a cornet solo from the prow as we drew alongside; whoever he was, he brought the house down.

As we entered Port Said we passed the French cruiser "St. Louis," the rigging and every vantage point was swarming with French seamen. Mr. Brown, the bandmaster, had been practising the Marseillaise with bugle accompaniment. He was very proud of this work, and the occasion appeared a suitable one on which to make good use of his composition. He therefore assembled the band in such clothing as they happened to be wearing at the moment and struck up. Its success must have surpassed his wildest expectations, and then to his delight he spotted yet another French warship on the port side. Like a terrier he dashed through the smoking-room followed by his motley crowd, but unfortunately what I believe is called the double bass had forced its way to the front and became entangled in the narrow door, from which it was found impossible to extricate it owing to the press behind. The second performance of the Marseillaise was therefore somewhat thin, but nevertheless received, if possible, a more rousing reception.

That evening certain officers undertook a visit to the "St. Louis," and in order to lend an air to the proceedings persuaded a Colonel of Artillery to accom-

pany them. The hour was ill chosen, for when they had sat for some twenty minutes in the Ward Room it became very apparent that the French Navy had retired early. The situation was not much relieved when the Captain appeared followed by all his officers. Unfortunately the matter did not rest there; the next morning a glittering company resplendent in gold epaulettes came to call on Colonel Thesiger. He was not amused.

We moved from the harbour to make room for other transports, and anchored in the muddy waters outside. The whole Battalion bathed under a guard of one rifleman perched with his weapon on the bridge. Fortunately there was no shark that morning, for with eight hundred men in the water, a shark below and a rifleman above, nothing but Providence could have averted a major tragedy.

Except for this respite no one left the ship till we arrived at Gibraltar where the Battalion went for a route march. In the afternoon we went to look at the interned Germans in their cage high up on the rock; rather like a visit to the Mappin Terraces. Another source of entertainment was a ship-load of Italians; their boat had been stopped and searched, and when a cargo of copper was found she was brought into port and the copper removed. She was an Italian boat returning from America and bound for Naples. We were not at war with either of these countries; however, I expect that the Navy were right. It was not advisable to approach too close, the copper must have been packed in garlic. There was also the episode of the drunken gunner who playfully pushed his escort off the float into the harbour.

Up till now the weather had been perfect, but we

were in trouble as soon as we passed the Straits, and in the Bay the sea was very high, so much so that our Captain said that unless we were allowed to make more than eight knots, the normal pace of the convoy, he could not control his ship. We were therefore allowed to run for port in spite of rumours of submarines and reached Devonport safely. As we steamed up the river we were taken for the second Canadian contingent, and received a proportionate reception. Had we been advertised as a Battalion of British infantry, I doubt if the local population would have risen from their self-satisfied sleep.

The cold was intense, and all the more unpleasant after a long tour of duty in the East; and the men were still in khaki.

From Devonport the Battalion went direct to Magdalen Hill Camp, Winchester. There we were brigaded with the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th, the Shropshire Light Infantry and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, to form the 80th Brigade (after the Second Battle of Ypres to be known as the "Stone Wall Brigade"). This Brigade, together with the 81st Scottish and 82nd Irish, formed the 27th Division.

I have from time to time heard certain criticisms from outside sources made against the fighting qualities of the 27th Division, such criticisms must of necessity include the 4th Battalion. The reason for this mistaken idea is, I think, that so many of the men went sick during the first month of their tour in the trenches in January 1915. I think that the conditions at Magdalen Camp were responsible for this state of affairs. It would be no exaggeration to say that no finer body of men ever represented the British Army than those

of the 4th Battalion who came home from India ; the average service in the Battalion was six years, the men were trained both physically and in their military duties to the highest degree of perfection. So impressed was the Captain of the " Avon " that he used to attend physical exercise every morning on board just to look at the men and mark their condition. When the 4th Battalion left its hill station in India not a man was left behind other than the rear party prescribed by the regulations, and one man who had broken his leg playing football ; there were no " unfits."

During the time that the Battalion was mobilizing on Magdalen Hill some thirty reservists joined to make up to war strength. Only two of these were able to withstand the weather conditions: other than these, and one rifleman who died of pneumonia, every man who left India embarked for France. The first two days at Winchester it froze, after that it rained continually for the whole time that we were there (something short of a month). The camp became a sea of mud, there were no floor boards for the tents for some considerable time, horses were dying of pneumonia in the lines. It was not possible to get new boots, and those that the men had were in many cases rotted before they ever got to France. Such conditions were a hard trial to a Battalion from foreign service. The British soldier is a good fellow, therefore anything is good enough for him. The price of billets in Winchester would have been less than the loss on horseflesh. Further, the march to the relief of the French in the line at St. Eloi was carried out with little forethought. The men were overloaded, for in addition to the usual kit they had two blankets a man, a sheep-skin coat and waterproof sheet. The

first stage was from Bleringhem to Meteren ; here we had our first issue of boots—thirty pairs in all !

After billeting there for the night we marched next day to a field south of Dickebusch, and arrived there about 4 p.m. On the way as we passed Kemmel Hill we encountered a battalion of the Gordon Highlanders in billets who, as it appeared to me, were somewhat unnecessarily covered with mud. I heard the following remark, “ Good God, here comes Kitchener’s Army ! ” I think that had we spent the night in their neighbourhood that our brothers from across the border would have gathered to themselves a little more mud. It is sad to think that Colonel Alexander who had left us about a year before to command the 3rd Battalion must have died in the hospital at Bailleul at about the very time that the battalion marched through the town.

As we marched towards Dickebusch, General Smith-Dorrien reviewed the Battalion.

The night was extremely dark and very wet ; no rations had arrived and therefore the Battalion moved off towards Voormeezele without them and hoped for the best, but when they did eventually arrive in the small hours of the morning they were bread and raw meat ; the bread was in pulp from exposure to torrents of rain and it was obviously impossible to cook the meat without field kitchens, which had not yet been issued to us.

Major King had been to some pains on the previous evening to reconnoitre every inch of the ground which was to be taken over from the French, so much so that the colonel of the French battalion to be relieved had confided to our interpreter that “ this damned Englishman will have us all killed.” I think that the

interpreter was of the same opinion. In spite of this and the most carefully arranged plans for guides, very few were forthcoming. In the case of Captain Cole's company they were shepherded by the French officer in charge of the section, who led them forward towards the German trenches, when suddenly he exclaimed "Voilà" and fled into the night. Cole was unable to retrieve him and therefore led the men forward till they all fell into what appeared to be a ditch, and where they decided to stay till dawn should determine their position. As luck would have it, it was the front line trench, and the Hun some sixty yards off. Such was their first experience of civilized warfare.

In January and February, 1915, there was no respite from service in the line or digging in the rear and from the soul-destroying weather conditions. These days were not spent in a quiet part of the front. War with the enemy continued in some form or other day and night. The Bavarian Corps opposite the 27th Division was particularly active, especially in sapping and mining. In places the trenches were very close; within distance for bombing by hand with such indifferent materials as were supplied at the time. It was said that materials other and even more unpleasant than the Government issue were used and that a certain officer, having run out of bombs and being much annoyed by the persistent German bombing, rushed across the ten yards which separated the trenches and emptied a bucket over the offenders, who were so taken aback that he managed to get off scot-free.

During these early months the activity at night was a great contrast to the latter part of the war or during the Second Battle of Ypres, when troops were

exhausted after hard fighting all day. Then the silence was broken by an occasional shot which would flare up for a moment into a veritable roar of musketry ; now rifle fire was continuous and uninterrupted during the night, bombs exploded continually and the whole line was clearly defined by the light from flares ; towards dawn the noise died away. On frosty nights the rifle fire could be heard incessantly for many miles behind the line ; away to the north from the Ypres Salient came the rafale of the 75's.

By day the snipers under R. C. Hargreaves hid themselves in a wood about six hundred yards from the German line and harassed the Hun. Their marksmanship was good, and they varied their game with an occasional partridge.

Helyar was the first officer of the Battalion to be killed ; he was examining the German trenches through his glasses in the early morning and was shot through the head ; he was brought back and buried on the edge of the church cemetery at Dickebusch. Calvert and Selby-Smyth are buried to the east of the cemetery ; the former was killed by shrapnel whilst attending the wound of a man in his Company.

It was a dreary life, but some incidents were vouchsafed to brighten our lot, and to help to forget the rain and cold.

Our interpreter, Henri de la Metrie, was a man who did much to keep us in good spirits from the day that he met us at Havre to the time when he left, in July, 1915, with tears in his eyes to become a Divisional Liaison Officer. He first appeared in the dark whilst we were entraining at Havre, a strange figure in a British soldier's greatcoat and a French kepi, with a little American trunk in miniature and a dirty rifle.

He saluted in naval fashion, and inquired of the Colonel what he should do. He received the reply, "Stay where you are!" As he afterwards remarked, had he carried out his instructions literally he would still have been standing there, for no one took any further interest in him. He therefore installed himself in the best carriage in the train, and was surprised on returning later to find that his kit had been thrown into the corridor (it was a second-class carriage with broken windows and it was freezing hard) and that a very large man was occupying the whole of one side of that compartment: it was King. He then retired and did not receive much encouragement until it was found that he had filled his water-bottle with the best "Fine."

Twice he was arrested as a spy, and once thrown out of 80th Brigade Headquarters, twice the eggs which he had purchased for the Colonel broke in his haversack while he was riding his "little horse," and once the regimental doctor gave him a pill; but this story cannot be pursued. He invariably accompanied what he was pleased to call the "carriages" on all duties, until he attained the reputation of a Jonah amongst that hard-bitten crew, the transport section, and was requested to stay in billets. One of my last recollections of him is on a summer evening east of Armentières. A weary and well-known figure was seen advancing down the village street; suspended from his shoulders by pieces of twine were two wicker baskets from which trailed quantities of seaweed. As he reached Battalion Headquarters he raised his well-known cry of "Zut ! alors !" and deposited his treasures on the doorstep and mopped his brow; he opened the lids and disclosed two enormous lobsters

which he had brought all the way from Paris, and which were still alive and in good health. They were quickly consigned to the care of the master cook. Rifleman Peat, a signaller at Battalion Headquarters, had been detailed as his personal attendant and guide and was a sore trial to him. It is doubtful if they ever really understood one another, nevertheless their parting was very affecting.

La Metrie's charming personality and unfailing good humour will long be remembered by many.

These were the days of the fictitious spy. One night we thought that we really had got one. The report reached Brigade Headquarters that a spy had been run to ground in a cellar and had wounded a rifleman; that explosives were needed to blow up his retreat, since there was no other possible way of dealing with the situation without loss of life. There was considerable stir and bombs were forthcoming. These were used and after due deliberation the cellar was examined: it was empty. The explanation might be as follows: Sackville had been deceived by his own shadow and had pursued it to the mouth of the cellar, the rifleman who accompanied him had fired down the stairs and had been hit in the leg by the bullet which rebounded; naturally it was assumed that a deliberate assault had been made on the unfortunate man.

In February Alston reported distinct sounds of mining in the neighbourhood of the Mound at St. Eloi; this report was discredited both by the sappers and the Division, on the score that it was impossible to mine in such soil. But later, when further alarm had been caused, six clay-kickers (so I believe they are called) were sent out from England, and we had

the enjoyment one day of seeing these elderly parties, wearing civilian cap and army clothes, proceeding through the village of Dickebusch, their trousers tied up under the knee in the approved fashion. So strong is the force of habit. These men said that it was quite possible to mine under the Mound and proceeded to do so, and at the same time to cut galleries from the rear through the Mound towards the enemy to be used as concealed machine-gun posts. Unfortunately they started too late and the Germans blew their mine first on the evening of the 14th March.

There were several minor engagements before the affair at St. Eloi, which took place on the night of 14/15 March. The 82nd Brigade occasionally lost a trench and the retaking of such losses usually fell to the 80th Brigade in support or so-called "rest," and resulted in the loss of many good officers and men in both battalions of the 60th. One night the P.P.C.L.I. (Captain Buller, Adjutant) undertook to take a trench from the Germans without disclosing their plan to anyone, and having achieved their object with complete success reported the result to the Brigadier, General Fortescue.

The condition of the trenches in the St. Eloi Sector was in the majority of cases lamentable, chiefly because they were on the slope of the hill below the Germans and all water drained into them. It was Colonel Thesiger's desire that the line should be slightly withdrawn to more favourable ground which should be carefully prepared beforehand. Such action in his view would result in greater comfort to our troops and in considerable losses to the Germans should they attempt to follow us up. Unfortunately this plan was not approved. Further argument in favour of this

readjustment of the line was that, if carried out, we should overlook the Germans just as much as they had overlooked us previously.

At this time R.E. material was very scarce, and although such sand-bags and wire as were available were placed at the disposal of the Battalion, the supply was quite inadequate to the demand. Artillery fire was reduced to a minimum, as every one knows; we had nothing but the usual divisional artillery and nothing heavier than one battery of 60-prs. which had done service in South Africa. In order to try and compete with the German sapping round St. Eloi we were lent one old six-inch howitzer as a great favour by the 1st Army, and it was brought up with great ceremony and looked upon as something wonderful.

On the afternoon of 14 March the Battalion was in billets at Rheninghelst. Shrapnel could be seen bursting high above the road near Hallebast, which was unusual. General Plumer came out of 27th Division Headquarters and mounted his horse; he listened, seemed to sniff the breeze, and adjusted his pince-nez. He dismounted and entered Divisional Headquarters. Very soon afterwards we were again moving towards Dickebusch.

Much has been written about the engagement at St. Eloi in which the Battalion took part during the early hours of 15 March. It left a good deal to be desired from the regimental officer's point of view. The retaking of the R.B. Trench was a feasible proposition and was completed with success and some loss. The attack on the Mound would be more reasonably placed under the heading of the impossible. No information, no artillery support, no facility for cover-

ing fire, confusion and obstruction by other units—a night attack up a street swept by machine-gun fire—it is remarkable that the goal was within an ace of being achieved. It was a tough proposition for those men who had not years of discipline behind them.

During the whole time that the Battalion was in action Colonel Thesiger stood in the middle of the road, scorning to take cover which was afforded by the barricades, issued his orders and encouraged the men. He must have stood there for more than an hour while bullets rattled on the ground like hail: this is no exaggeration—the miracle is that he was not hit. He was a man who inspired implicit confidence.

Stopford-Sackville with one rifleman worked his way through the houses on the left of the street till he arrived at the last one, and from here could see the German machine gunners on the top of the Mound; he emptied his revolver at them and thought that he must have scored a bull, for one gun stopped; he also thought that he was a fool and that he would never get back, for bullets came through the plaster wall of the outhouse as if it were made of paper. King led the reserve company with his electric torch; Second-Lieutenant Ritchie was last seen to fall into a trench at the foot of the mound; he was followed by a sergeant and one Rifleman. A few Riflemen remained in the houses during the next day, amongst them Corporal Felgate, who was wounded, sniping at the Germans. As Colonel Thesiger led the Battalion out of action, he said to me: "I don't mind being done down in a good show, but I do object to being done down in a rotten show like this. If I had had the original battalion I should have done it." He

further issued an instruction that no one was to go out looking for wounded on the next night ; he had already lost too many good men. In spite of this order, four of Hargreaves' snipers went to St. Eloi on the night of 15th and found him and brought him back to hospital.

Later on the morning of the 15th Colonel Farquhar, who commanded the P.P.C.L.I., came into the billet where I was sitting with the Colonel. He said that he was sorry that his regiment had not been able to assist the R.B. during the attack, and in consequence of this his men had volunteered to make an attack on the Mound on the night of 16/17th ; that one of our batteries had volunteered a gun's crew to manhandle a gun into a position in the street of St. Eloi from where it could blow the German machine gunners off the Mound at point-blank range. All that was needed was the co-operation of our machine gunners and some selected Riflemen to cover his attack with enfilade fire. The Colonel agreed to this proposition, and thought that there would be a very fair chance of success, if the matter were carefully co-ordinated.

Colonel Farquhar then proceeded to Divisional Headquarters to obtain official sanction for this enterprise, and, as he said before starting, the only condition he would make was that his battalion should be let off digging in the support line on the night previous to his attack. The normal routine at this time was, eight days spent alternately, two in the line and two digging the support lines by night, the ninth and tenth days spent in reserve. Colonel Farquhar returned later in the day in a very bad temper ; he had obtained sanction for his attack but no respite from digging ; further, the gunners would not be allowed to take part,

guns were too valuable. Under these circumstances he had respectfully withdrawn his offer.

As time passes it is the amusing incidents, not the unpleasant ones, which come back to mind. There was a beautiful yellow C-sprunged brougham in a coach-house at Plas Enzonvalle. The quick eye of Niven, the transport officer of the P.P.C.L.I., fell upon it. It was impossible to extricate it from its coach-house, and so one night he took a party of men with picks and broke down the wall and took the carriage back to his transport lines. The next day he took his commanding officer and Buller, the Adjutant, to call on General Fortescue. The equipage was arranged as follows: four heavy draught horses with postilions, two outriders, two men on the box seat playing the bagpipes, and two men on the "perch" at the back with fixed swords; it bounded beautifully over the pavé.

One evening, returning from delivering rations, we encountered a derelict G.S. wagon in the middle of the road. The mud on either side of the pavé was so deep that it was impossible to get round the obstruction without getting bogged. There was nothing for it but to manhandle it off the road. On further inspection the wagon was found to be loaded with blankets and covered with a tarpaulin; a slight protuberance in its outline suggested the presence of one in deep sleep. Worthing raised his stick and struck the cover a very sound blow, as being the quickest way of determining the identity of the offender. There was a shrill cry of pain and the rotund face of one Jones, Quartermaster of the 4th K.R.R., appeared from under the tarpaulin. He had received the blow in the pit of the stomach. It was pouring with rain,

and without further ceremony we bundled Jones and his couch into the ditch. This episode was, I fear, the beginning of an even keener rivalry at the ration stand than had before existed at morning refilling.

I remember a dark raining night, a French regiment marching through the village toward Ypres to the accompanying smell of wine and caporal. At the end of the column came two prams loaded to double their height and each propelled by a perspiring and bearded orderly. This apparently was the whole of their transport. The French army does not march on its stomach.

I remember little scraps of conversation heard in the dark: "Surely a great big man like yourself will be putting a few sand-bags on the cart." "Ah! no, sergeant, I'm too tired." Again, "Father darling, I wish this war would end and we'd have a little peace." I had to explain that I was not the Padre and that he had better rejoin his battalion, which had just passed by.

La Metrie met a little party close behind the line and the following conversation took place:

"Who are you?"

"We're the——"

"Where are you going?"

"We don't know."

"Who's in charge of you?"

"Sergeant Murphy."

"Where is he?"

"We don't know, we're the——"

After that he gave it up!

Some ten days after the battle of St. Eloi the Battalion moved into billets in the neighbourhood of Ouderdom. There we were addressed on parade by

Sir T. D'O. Snow, the Divisional Commander, who promised that whatever happened the Battalion would not be called upon for forty-eight hours. A few officers obtained permission from Colonel Thesiger to be absent for one day, and having borrowed a car from the R.A.M.C. went to visit the 2nd Battalion which was then a little south of Armentières. We saw A. K. Hargreaves, Sherston and Kennedy, all of whom had been on leave from the 4th Battalion when war was declared and had been taken to complete the home battalions.

At Ouderdom was organized a primitive, and I suppose, one of the first divisional horse-shows. It consisted of a jumping competition for officers and men. There was nothing in the Battalion as far as was known that had ever jumped anything larger than a puddle in the road. However, Rifleman King had a heavy draught, roman-nosed, roan mare, of uncertain age which he said could jump; and jump she did, like a stag. It was a very creditable performance and an imposing sight to see Rifleman King perched like a small and enraged parrot on his war-horse sailing over the jumps while the earth trembled.

On 5 April the 4th Battalion marched into Ypres via the Poperinghe-Vlamertinghe road. As we marched we passed French mounted troops and men of the famous 20th Corps, men of very fine physique. The whole Battalion was billeted in the hospital not far from the Railway Station under the direct supervision of the King of Dickebusch (Dobbin, D.C.L.I.) who had by now extended his rule to the city of Ypres. Here was a man—the forbear of that great multitude of town-majors which flourished and multiplied exceedingly as time passed—who did much for our com-

fort and who smoothed away many little disputes in the matter of housing.

The town with the exception of the Cathedral and Cloth Hall showed little signs of damage and we gathered from the inhabitants that it had hardly been shelled since the First Battle of Ypres. The French never billeted more than a brigade in the town, but we put in the whole of the 27th and 28th Divisions. For the first fortnight that we were there life began to assume almost normal conditions. It was possible to get an excellent meal at a restaurant in the Rue de Lille; the old ladies in their white bonnets set out their stalls on the Place in front of the Cloth Hall. Many of the more well-to-do inhabitants had left, but the population which remained must have been considerable.

This peaceful life was interrupted on 19 April in the manner which had been predicted by a French officer; the Germans began to bombard the town with heavy shells and all the exits with shrapnel.

The civilians made for the open country, small parties of troops were moved from the town, without orders we moved the transport section from the square outside the barracks to the fields near Nordhofwyk. There was considerable confusion and excitement in the street and as the wagons passed along the main thoroughfare the side of a house crashed into the road where a few seconds before had been Sergeant Humphrey with the tail of the column. We were glad to be leaving. Worthing and I slept the night in our billet by the Menin Gate. The next morning there was a curious rushing sound like the arrival of a tube train, then a tremendous concussion. The first 220 mm. had fallen in one of the houses on the Place.

La Metrie arrived much blown and somewhat cut about the face ; he had been lifted bodily off his feet and thrown to the ground. A horse with its leg broken and swinging hobbled past the window, then came a funeral, shells began to fall faster at the Menin Gate, the driver of the hearse hesitated, half turned his horses, and then thinking better of it started again. The mourners were not of the same mind and the whole cortège turned about and went back into the town. The scene on the Place was beyond description, bricks, beams and débris of every kind littered the pavé. In spite of the bombardment of the day before the old ladies had with unfailing commercial enterprise and great courage started business. Their stalls were overturned and several of them killed.

These big shells continued to arrive at regular intervals of twenty minutes. Ypres was without doubt unhealthy, we retired in good order via the Menin Gate. In the fields outside we passed a Canadian farrier who was using half the base of a 200-mm. shell as an anvil ; it was still hot. He saw nothing incongruous in the fact that such a useful piece of metal had fallen from the sky for his convenience.

The Battalion was relieved that night in Polygon Wood and about dawn on the 21st arrived to bivouac under the hedges near Nordhofwyk. It was fortunate that they did not proceed to the barracks in Ypres which had been indicated as their billet ; early that morning two of the big shells fell there. It was a fearsome sight to watch the arrival of these great shells as we stood in the fields. A great column of black smoke rose high above the houses and then opening out like a fan drifted away a billowy white cloud.

About four o'clock on the afternoon of 22 April

Alston was standing in the courtyard of the farm which served as Battalion Headquarters. He said that he noticed a peculiar smell and wondered if it was "that gas" of which there had been some talk. Worthing laughed at him and said that he had been putting chloride of lime on the dung-hill and that was what he smelt. Some two weeks earlier an Alsatian deserter had reported a rumour amongst the men of his regiment that the Germans intended to mount one of their biggest howitzers in the Houloust Forest and to launch an attack assisted by some form of gas. This rumour was generally discredited as being beyond the bounds of possibility.

Alston was right, however, and not long afterwards the first of the retreating Frenchmen appeared. Very few passed within sight of our head-quarters, probably not more than a score or so. The first, an artilleryman, was questioned. He could give little information except that the Bosch had appeared suddenly close to his battery, that they had continued to fire over open sights, that the captain had tried to get up the gun teams and they had been destroyed by shrapnel, then the order had been given to destroy the guns and "sauve qui peut." Another fugitive was questioned; all he could think of was that he had asked a Canadian wagon-driver to give him a hand with his mitrailleuse and that the driver had moved off without waiting for him; he must find his gun at all costs, or what would "mon capitaine" say to him. By now the Battalion was hurriedly standing to arms and while we were attending to the limbering up of the transport, R.S.M. Miller mistaking a small party of retreating Frenchmen for the enemy rammed five rounds into his piece and was about to draw a bead

on them, calling out "Look out, sir, here they come." His desire for slaughter was restrained, but this little alarm added fresh zest to the harnessing up. Shrapnel began to burst along the line of the canal about a thousand yards away; this warned us that the Germans must have made a very considerable advance. We were surprised that we had received no information or orders from the Division at Potijze; Brigade Head-quarters were at Frezenberg, six or seven miles away, and nothing could be expected from them. Burnell took a patrol to get into touch with the K.S.L.I. in the neighbourhood of Nordhofwyk and Bridge 4. They also were in ignorance of the situation, but had taken steps to guard the passage of the canal at the bridge. There was nothing to be done but to curb one's impatience and wait.

It was a very bright and clear afternoon, and as the men waited along the line of the hedges which surrounded the field a German aeroplane flew over. A piece of one of the shells fired at it cut open a rifle-man's cheek. It appears from report that the observer in this machine was the same man who was brought down by the Battalion on 28 April and that he said he was astounded to see how quickly we had brought up our reserves on the day of the gas attack.

That evening, for the first time since we had landed in France, all the officers were assembled under the same roof and dined off plovers' eggs and champagne provided by Cole and a friend of La Metrie's. After dark we moved off to Potijze through the northern outskirts of Ypres by the bridge known as "Hell Fire Corner." I have no doubt that as they left their excellent meal many of the officers wondered whether they would live to enjoy such another and were per-

haps comforted by the thought that if it were the last it had at least been a good one.

We reached our destination with the loss of only one pack pony and its attendant who turned up the next day.

On 23 April the Battalion lay in reserve in Potijze Wood, the first-line transport along the hedges outside wherever room could be found amongst the artillery wagon-lines. Here we were shelled and lost half our draught horses; the remainder stampeded along with the artillery. Corporal Ritchie was killed standing to his horses' heads, and we found him on his face in front of his team of four, three horses killed, one standing listless with its head hanging dejectedly. It was a month before this horse recovered from shock. A/Corporal Read went down with both his horses killed under him; a piece of shell struck the steel bar of his driver's legging which saved him a broken leg.

Soon after we had gathered the remnants together the Battalion was ordered to move to the support of the Canadians. Colonel Harington assembled his officers and briefly gave his instructions, and I watched the companies as they moved away in single file along the hedges till they were lost to sight in the direction of Wieltje.

Towards sundown we witnessed an incident both amusing and pathetic. An elderly dame, who had stuck to her house much longer than was wise, decided to make a bolt for St. Jean. As she started up the road a shell fell beside her and blew her into the ditch, her skirts ballooned out like a Heath Robinson picture. We thought she was killed, but not a bit of it, she picked herself up and gathering her skirts above her knees she ran like a good 'un up the road display-

ing her elastic-sided boots and a vast quantity of white stocking, the feathers of her bonnet waving in the breeze—she reminded one of Charley's Aunt. As she approached St. Jean the next shell fell on the school house and headed her off, and away she went across country towards Ypres.

By nightfall we had buried Corporal Ritchie and about ten o'clock Worthing arrived with the rations. The Division did not know where the Battalion had got to and asked me to go and find it! I set off with Rifleman Clark and the ration carts. Every farm we came to was filled with wounded, no one knew or cared where the different regiments were and we were roundly cursed for making so much noise. Burning farms and flares gave sufficient light to ride by. Going across country my mare fell with me into a dyke and I was saved from a watery grave by the faithful Clark. We met a party of French moving without arms or equipment towards Ypres, one of them leading a broken-down white horse. They heard a shell coming, and before it burst over us every one of the French had thrown themselves on their faces in the road. No one was hit, but what was remarkable was the enormous cloud of white dust which they raised in performing this feat.

At last we met Cole's company near the canal and he directed us to the Colonel's Head-quarters at Bridge 4. The Battalion was too busy digging to draw the rations and so we returned to Potijze. There we found R.S.M. Miller who had taken the pack ponies with the Battalion. We reported the position of the Regiment and since we were now some three thousand yards in front of the Battalion which we were serving, not an ideal situation, we were ordered to move back

and bivouac at Busseboom. With such horses as remained and by putting some of the pack ponies in harness and tying the carts for which there were no teams on to the tails of others, we managed to reach Busseboom on the morning of the 24th. During the twelve hours that Miller had been away he and his men must have covered over twenty miles. They had been to Mouse Trap Farm, from there to Bridge 4 and then through Ypres to the Menin Gate, to refill with ammunition, up to Potijze and then all the way back to Busseboom.

From now onwards till the end of the Second Battle of Ypres the field at Busseboom remained the home of the transport. The men of the section and any reinforcements that arrived lived there under little tents made out of ground-sheets and wagon-covers. Every afternoon about four o'clock the carts started with what was required for the Battalion and did not usually return to bivouac till four o'clock the next morning.

Each night saw a further step towards the destruction of Ypres, which was systematically accomplished by incendiary shells. There were only two ways through Ypres to the Salient, the Menin Gate and "Hell Blast Corner." To the north there was Bridge 4, a pontoon built by the French. We varied our route according to the position of the Battalion in the Salient and the German shells. Sometimes the town was quiet, sometimes it was being shelled; always some of the buildings were on fire.

The night that the whole of the North Midland Division passed through will long be remembered; the congestion was impossible and consequently we took the transport through the by-streets which by then

were well known to us. The church close to the Menin Gate was on fire and just as we passed beneath it the spire went up in a sheet of flame. We pushed on into the main street rudely forging a passage through the ranks of the Territorials. There were three streams of traffic going the same way on the same road; the state of confusion at the Menin Gate was past description. One of the biggest shells had fallen just on the far edge of the bridge across the moat and reduced the roadway to half its normal width, leaving a hole about twenty-five feet deep. Added to this obstruction there were two derelict ambulances, two or three complete gun teams and limbers shattered on the side of the street, a veritable mass of dead horses and débris. To add to these unpleasant reminders both sides of the street on the further side of the canal were on fire, and smoke and sparks like golden rain drifted across the road. Horses jibbed and shied, but shrapnel which burst at half-minute intervals provided an incentive to haste.

During 24 and 25 March the French Moroccan Division continued to counter-attack unceasingly on the northern face of the Salient. By day we stood on the rising ground above Busseboom and watched the smoke from their preliminary bombardment as it rolled back towards us in clearly defined lines with flocks of birds, usually so rare a sight, flying frightened before it.

Some of these attacks were supported by the Battalion but no one could understand why they were launched by day from behind the line held by the Riflemen. It would have been so much simpler to have brought the Frenchmen into our trenches by night and have launched the attacks from there with

half the distance to go. Further, the French bombardment stopped too soon, and half the men were shot down before they ever got as far as our trenches.

On the night of the 25th the ground surrounding Bridge 4 was a sight to behold; wounded French were lying in every conceivable spot and there did not appear to be any arrangements for getting them away except two British motor ambulances which were doing their best to cope with the situation. The Battalion had helped to carry in many of the wounded, and Rifleman Poplet who had attained some notoriety as a character is said to have been publicly thanked by a French General who held him in firm embrace in the middle of Bridge 4. Poplet survived the Second Battle of Ypres only to be permanently injured by the wheel of one of our own wagons which passed over him on the very night that we left the Salient for good.

As the battle wore on and reinforcements arrived the Battalion left the northern face of the Salient and returned to its proper place in the 80th Brigade. I was glad to see our Brigade-Major again, he was an unfailing barometer of the situation—if it was good his pince-nez were on the bridge of his nose, if it was bad they were on the tip. A state of uncertainty was indicated by a medium position.

There is a smell which will always be associated with the Salient at this time, you will find something like it marching through the thorn scrub in the Sudan on a hot afternoon—a sweet and sickly smell of almonds. It made the eyes smart and the chest sore. It was probably phosgene and may have arrived in some of the shells which we thought were “duds” and which did not explode but went bounding over the ground. One such surprised Sergeant Humphrey

so much that he fell backwards off his perch on the box-seat of a G.S. wagon.

The south of the Salient was now quiet at night except for an occasional shot and the sound of harassing fire to the rear; the nightingale sang in Sanctuary Wood to the accompaniment of the distant roar of the transport and ammunition wagons passing over the cobbles in Ypres.

When at last the vexed question was settled and it was decided to evacuate the apex of the Salient, the 80th Brigade held the Bellewaarde Ridge. In spite of all precautions the Germans had discovered the withdrawal of the preceding night and by daylight were dribbling men forward. For some unexplained reason there was a gap between the left of the 80th Brigade and the right of the 28th Division; in fact, as Wollaston said, for some hours he held back the entire German army with the assistance of two orderlies. There was no sign of any other British troops south of the Potijze-Frezenberg road. Fortunately the German commander did not dispute the situation.

In spite of reinforcements, by 8 May the Battalion was much depleted. On the night of the 9th I took up a draft of nearly a hundred men. Colonel Gosling (60th) and Wollaston who had made their headquarters in a small French dug-out on the western bank of the Bellewaarde Lake, were discussing their plans for the next day. As we talked, a shell struck the bank just above our meagre shelter and shook it considerably. I went outside with Sackville and Burnell and the next shell wounded Burnell in the arm. Wollaston decided to move to the cellars of Hooze Château and there his head-quarters remained till 14 May.

During the night a party of four Huns got close up to the left extremity of our front-line trench and must have lain there listening for some considerable time, for one of them called to one of our corporals by name. Two actually got into the trench before they were discovered. One was taken prisoner, two were killed and one escaped; they belonged to a reserve Guards Regiment.

On 10 May a heavy bombardment commenced with the first light and continued uninterruptedly till about 4 p.m., when the Germans launched their attack which they advertised by firing white flares.

This was probably the heaviest bombardment that had yet been experienced, and in reply all that could be spared for the support of the 80th Brigade were two field-guns. The majority of the Battalion were in the support trenches known as the "Cavalry Line" and although this defensive system consisted of nothing but a fire trench with no parados and here and there low wire entanglements, it was hidden from direct observation by Hooze Wood and consequently casualties were in proportion light. It is a weary business sitting out a bombardment but Colour-Sergeant Pompa and I found some interest in watching a robin which sat contentedly chirping in a rose-bush.

There were many reports that the Germans were advancing dressed in British uniforms, but any that we saw were in complete marching order with pack and pickelhauber, with the exception of one excessively fat man who wore a khaki cap.

Throughout the day Riflemen Forbes and Coleman, both of the old "H" Company, did excellent work, the former carrying messages, the latter ammunition. Coleman's round red face would appear at the most

unexpected moments with a load which he would dump; he would crack a joke and then depart with the utmost unconcern. Rifleman Slaymaker, one of the original bandsmen, continued as he had always done, carrying the wounded with complete disregard for his personal safety.

At about 11 p.m. the Commanding Officer and the second-in-command of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, two of the largest men I have ever seen, came to the dug-out under the ruins of the château to discuss the best method of carrying out a counter-attack. Wollaston, Sackville and I left the dug-out for a moment in order to have an opportunity of speaking in private. We left behind us the best part of a bottle of whiskey and two Scots. When we returned only the Scots were visible. The counter-attack was cancelled; the Scotsmen withdrew, taking our whiskey with them.

The Germans made no further attack on the front held by the Battalion, but shelling continued and the battle raged to the north of the lake. On the 11th some officers of the Cavalry Corps came up to arrange a relief and did not seem overpleased with the poor accommodation provided by our trenches. The men were dog tired and there had been little time to think of comforts. It was more desirable to keep the parapet bullet-proof. Arrangements were in progress when their Staff Captain came dashing up to say that they were to come back as they had been ordered to move south.

From 9 to 14 May the Battalion was without any proper water-supply. One water-cart had been left under the bank of the Bellewaarde Lake, but unfortunately as the Germans worked their way closer it became visible and was riddled with shot. The other had

burst on the night of the 8th. Consequently we had to get water as best we could and I am sorry to say that many of the men drank from shell-holes and a form of dysentery made its appearance here and there ; the men affected did not leave the line. As many water-bottles as possible were sent back nightly to a spring known to Rifleman Forbes.

We were eventually relieved on 14 May by the amalgamated Battalion of the 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifles and P.P.C.L.I.

Bearded and covered with dirt, the Riflemen marched from the Salient where they had been continually on duty since 22 April. The moon was shining as they passed through Ypres, a gun-team lay cold and still in the middle of the square. They had left a beautiful city, they returned to a heap of ruins.

“ Lummy, Bill, what a War ! ”

HUNTING FROM COWLEY BARRACKS.



**Lieut.-Colonel
H. W. Wynter,
D.S.O.**

**Major
A. Sanderson,
D.S.O.**

**Lieut.-Colonel
J. P. G. Crosbie,
D.S.O.**

HUNTING FROM COWLEY BARRACKS.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL J. P. G. CROSBIE, D.S.O.

TAKING advantage of the privilege of being an honorary member of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry Mess, I have, for the past two hunting seasons, warned in, complete with horses, at their Depôt at Cowley for the months of January and February. Cowley is a very good hunting centre, and one can get South Oxford, Bicester, Old Berks and Heythrop Hunts, six days a week, in fact, with very little boxing.

Sanderson, who commands the Depôt, has a first-rate show going in his barracks, stabling for fifteen horses under an excellent stud groom.

Jimmy Meade runs the accounts, which include forage, shoeing, boxing and every possible expense. This all works out most economically and saves one tremendous trouble. In fact all he stipulates that one should do for oneself is to mount one's horse at the meet and stay on him. I fear on several occasions I disappointed him as regards the latter stipulation, and the item "for catching my horse" mounted up considerably in my expenses towards the end of the season.

Hunting with all four packs has been good both these last two seasons; possibly some of the days in the Old Berks Vale were our best, in spite of the very alarming brooks.

Wattie Wynter of the Chestnut Troop also spent last season's hunting at Cowley, thus Craufurd's Light

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Division was well represented and we were a very cheery party in the excellent Dépôt Mess, Sanderson and Self forming ourselves into a Sub-committee of the Dépôt Commanders' Union.

A typical day with Old Berks Hunt was a meet at Baulking on 26 February 1926.

They have an excellent type of sporting farmer in this hunt, and at Baulking Green we were entertained by Mr. Reid, quite one of the old-fashioned sort. His family are shown as farmers in Baulking in Doomsday Book.

On this occasion Sanderson, Meade, Wynter and Self came from Cowley. Horses were boxed to Uffington Junction. We motored out, met them, and hacked on to the meet. It was a bright sunny day and in the words of the song—as balmy as May.

We first found a fox in a tree on farmer Reid's land, ran him by Stanford over the Wantage Road and back by New Covert, past Gainfield into Pusey, where we killed him after a run of about seventy minutes.

Next fox was found in the brick kilns at Stanford, ran to Charney and on past Lyford, by Pusey Bottoms, back to Stanford. Here he climbed to the roof of a house and jumped down the chimney. He was pushed out with a sweep's broom and killed in the garden. Scent was only moderate, and hounds hunted very well. Second hunt was about forty-five minutes.

Fred Holland the huntsman has been very successful. He is a first-rate huntsman and several other Hunts have tried to get him. He has shown splendid sport for past three seasons.

I am looking forward to spending next January and February again at Cowley.

“OLD STICKLEG” AND THE 95TH IN NORTH HOLLAND, 1814.

*(Extracts from “Old Stickleg,”
by kind permission of Messrs. Geoffrey Bles.)*

VERY little information has up to the present been found about the doings of the Regiment in the Expedition to North Holland in 1814 under General Sir Thomas Graham, which was dispatched with a view to helping the Dutch in their rising against the French. No account appears to have been written by any Rifleman of this campaign, and “Old Stickleg” by Brig.-General H. H. Austin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., is a welcome addition in helping to make the regiment history more complete.

Fortescue, in Volume X. of his “History of the British Army,” says of the British Expeditionary Force: “There was no kind of staff, no paymaster, no blankets, no field equipage, no transport and no artillery attached to the Expedition.”

The Regiment was represented in the Expedition by one Company (Captain Glass) from the 1st Battalion, one Company (Captain M. Cudock’s) from the 2nd Battalion, and two Companies (Captains Fullarton’s, and William Eeles’) from the 3rd Battalion. The Companies were all weak ones, and the total number to embark at Deal on 9 December 1813, were, according to Cope’s History of the Regiment, 250.

The detachment, which was under the command of Colonel Alexander Cameron (who arrived to take

command in January 1814, afterwards became Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., and was severely wounded with the 1st Battalion at Waterloo; he died in 1850), served with distinction throughout the campaign, being mentioned by General Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, in his despatches, as follows: Referring to the fighting on 13 January, the despatch of 14 January 1814 states: "The rapid, but orderly advance of the detachment of the third battalion of the Rifle Corps under Captain Fullarton's command and of the second Battalion 78th. . . . I have the greatest satisfaction in expressing my warmest approbation of the conduct of these troops. No veteran ever behaved better than these men, who then met the enemy for the first time."

While the despatch of the 6 February, the same year, in speaking of the fighting on the 2nd of that month says, "I feel particularly indebted to the Officers named, and also to Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, commanding the detachment of the three Battalions of the 95th . . . for the distinguished manner in which these Corps attacked the left and centre of the village, forcing the enemy from every stronghold and storming the mill battery on Ferdinand's Dyke. . . . Detachment of the Rifle Corps did the most advanced duty under the able command of Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, in a way that gave security to the Batteries on Ferdinand's Dyke."

"Old Stickleg," are extracts from the diaries of Major Thomas Austin, who served in the Light Company of the 35th or the Sussex Regiment of Foot, from 1810 until he lost his leg during the pursuit of the French after the second taking of Merxem.

The story commences at Guernsey, where the 35th were stationed in 1811-12.

In 1813, Ensign Austin was recalled from leave and ordered to rejoin his Regiment at Margate, where they were waiting with other troops to form part of the expedition to Holland. Austin takes the coach to Ramsgate and walks thence to the camp. He states: "Several thousand troops were already assembled on the Kentish coast, and were waiting for vessels to convey them to Holland. . . . In the meantime, attempts were made to brigade and accustom the different regiments to act in concert, but so deficient in military knowledge were most of the assembled regiments, chiefly weak second battalions, that on our first essay at military evolutions on a large scale the greatest confusion prevailed. When the word of command was given to "Form Square to resist Cavalry" only three regiments, viz. the 35th, 52nd and 95th Rifles out of about twenty acted correctly. . . . The regiments which acted correctly were very properly marched back to quarters, but the others continued to drill until nightfall."

Besides giving much Regimental information, the writer brings out many points of military interest, showing how bad the staff work and administrative services of those days were. For instance, the 35th Regiment were stationed at Chichester and were hurried by forced marches to the coast of Kent to be embarked on boats which, when the 35th reached Margate, were still at Portsmouth, eighteen miles from Chichester; likewise when the Regiment reached Ramsgate drenched with rain it was found that the boats were already full, and the Regiment were finally embarked at Deal. Two thousand men embarked on the ships

lying in the Downs by means of Deal luggers, and the only one to capsize was one with a part of the 95th, but fortunately no life was lost. The expedition sailed on 13 December.

The descriptions of the landing and the country are excellent, and bring out well the hardships which the troops had to undergo during the expedition.

“ The severity of the weather did not retard our movement, but the French, in order to impede our advance, had in some places opened the sluices communicating with the river Scheldt, and partially inundated the country: and as the inundation rose, successive layers of ice were formed, stratum-superstratum, with intervening sheets of water. In crossing these inundated tracts the top layer of ice being the last formed was not always sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a numerous body of men, it would therefore break under the pressure of the incumbent body and let those on it down to the next layer, which not unfrequently also yielded, so that we had to wade through a slushy mixture of mud, ice, and water. On emerging from this unpleasant kind of semi-immersion and arriving on firmer ground, or more compact ice, the trousers would instantly freeze, causing considerable discomfort, and even suffering of no ordinary description, especially when no opportunity of drying the saturated garment presented itself for many hours, or, as sometimes happened, for a whole day and night.”

In the advance to Merxem, H.R.H. The Duke of Clarence accompanied the light troops and on one occasion Austin, who was the senior subaltern of the 35th Light Company, saved His Royal Highness from being captured by the enemy; in this he was helped by about a dozen of his own men, one or

two of the 78th Highlanders and a few of the 95th Rifles.

During the second advance on Antwerp, he states :

"Late on the night of the 29th January we received an order to march on the following morning at six o'clock, but such a morning it proved to be that few people in their passage through life can have experienced such another for inclemency. Rain, snow, hail and large pieces of jagged pointed ice mingled in one incessant shower and then on falling to the ground became frozen into slippery sheets of ice. . . . In the midst of this hurly burly of the elements the 95th Rifles arrived from a distant outpost. How the poor fellows got along in such a storm and in the blackest darkness, it was difficult to imagine. They were of course in a most pitiable plight, and were coolly told, after buffeting against the war of elements through some dreary miles of road, that they should not have moved out ; but they, like good soldiers, had obeyed their orders to be in Rozendaal before six a.m. in order to march with the main body from that place."

During the second advance to Merxem he describes a duel between a French Tirailleur and a Rifleman. "At this point we witnessed a kind of little war carried on between the advanced sentries of the two armies, in which those in the immediate vicinity took an intense interest. This was no less than a trial of skill between a crack shot of the 95th and a French tirailleur, the two men had ensconced themselves, each behind a tree, at a distance of about ninety or one hundred yards from each other. The aim of either party was to draw his opponent sufficiently clear from his cover to get a fair shot at him. After various dodges on both sides to accomplish this object, the English

Rifleman quietly knelt down and taking a small round loaf from his haversack, he stuck his bayonet into it and placed his cap on the loaf. He then gently glided the dummy from behind the tree, but in such a cautious, hesitating manner as to make it appear as though it was his own head peeping forth, and that he was straining to get a sight of his adversary.

“No sooner was the fictitious cranium poked forth than ‘bang’ came a bullet right through it, and at the same time the Englishman, knowing that his opponent had discharged his musket, threw himself on the ground and began to kick and plunge as though he was mortally wounded. The ruse completely succeeded, for the Frenchman, imagining that he had put his adversary *hors de combat*, was thrown off his guard and stepped forth from behind his tree to plunder the man to whom he supposed he had given his *coup de grâce*. The English Rifleman, seeing his opponent was quite clear of his cover, fired and brought him to the ground with unerring aim, and then hurried forward to rifle the unfortunate fellow of all he possessed.”

A little later Austin is not so complimentary to the 95th. In a raid, he says, “the impatience of some of the Riflemen, who were less under control than our men, frustrated the whole plan.”

On 2 February, with reference to the attack on Merxem, the diary reads:—

“The instant the order was issued (for the advance) the buglers of each regiment sounded the advance, each corps taking up the inspiring notes from those on its flank. It had been our lot to act much with the old 95th (now Rifle Brigade) and we were together again on this occasion. Whilst we extended our line of skirmishers, a brave little bugler boy belonging to

that renowned regiment ran forward about twenty paces and jumping on to a heap of gravel by the roadside turned the blast both long and clear, amidst a perfect shower of bullets that flew fast and thick along the chausee, but the hotter the fire the louder he blew, nor did he desist until the line of skirmishers came up to him, when he quietly took his proper station and advanced with his Regiment. Every one who witnessed this act of daring bravery in a boy of fifteen, could not fail to admire his coolness and indomitable courage under a very heavy fire: but, alas, no means were available in those days to reward the young hero who had behaved so nobly before the enemy. I regret that his name is unknown to me, or else it should be recorded in these unpretending pages.”

During the retreat of the French from Merxem they became very disorganized, and “a French general who was endeavouring to rally his men was nearly captured by the 95th, they called upon him to surrender, and it was hoped the gallant officer would see the impossibility of escape and submit, so those on the road ran forward, expecting to secure him. But he, unheeding the summons and trusting to the fleetness of his horse, turned to fly. A sergeant of the Rifles again called on him to surrender, but without effect, and as the general plunged his spurs into the flanks of his steed, the sergeant fired over the fence and brought the gallant fellow to the ground. The men then made a rush at the fallen hero, for such he undoubtedly was, and despoiled him of his valuables. One soldier seized his gold watch, and another the chain attached to it, each contending for the possession of both watch and chain, until the chain broke and left each of them a share of the booty. His pursé was

found to contain several napoleons, which were fairly distributed between three or four men. His sword and sash fell to the lot of two officers and his decoration of the Legion of Honour was secured and afterwards presented to the Prince Regent."

Soon after this action Austin lost his leg from a cannon ball; he gives a wonderful description of the Medical Services of the time, and of the horrors the wounded had to suffer until they were sufficiently convalescent to look after themselves. He served at the Dépôt of his Regiment until he retired on the reduction of the Army after Waterloo, and in 1820 was appointed Fort Major of Duncannon Fort, County Wexford. He died in 1881, aged eighty-seven years.

STORIES OF THE REGIMENT.

THE STICK.

BY MAJOR H. HONE.

GETTING the stick is a very old Army custom, and is given to the selection by the Adjutant of the smartest and cleanest man of the Regimental Guard when parading prior to marching off. It counts a Guard mark, and is an inducement to most men to give an extra touch to their equipment before parading when for this Guard.

The duty of the selected man is to attend at the Orderly Room carrying a cane or stick, take messages, etc., and accompany the C.O. or Adjutant when going on some business when an Orderly may be required. His work is generally over in the afternoon unless something turns up, and he also attends for a short time on the following morning.

The equipment now in use requires very little care compared to the work entailed by the black leather belts, etc., of the old days.

There were a number of men in the 4th Battalion who spent a lot of time in keeping their belts in a fine polished state and prided themselves on the number of times they "Got the Stick."

When any of these men were parading, there were generally a number of lookers-on to see if a new candidate was selected, and if this did happen, the chosen men would step off smartly with a tap on the sling

of his rifle, chest well out, proud to think he had "Got the Stick."

Besides the polishing of the belts, attention was given to the folding and pressing of the greatcoat to fit the knapsack (it was not every man that could fold a coat properly).

I have often wondered whether the inspecting Adjutant knew that some of the coats, folded and pressed out like a pancake, were sleeveless, but did not like to give the show away. This was often the case. If any man mounted this Guard with a fine pressed coat it was generally changed by his chum, to be used again in a like manner by another man.

If a parade took place in coats, the sleeves were soon put in, for most men in the old days could use the needle.

Keeping the belts in good order gave the men plenty to do; Companies had a number of blacking boards for cleaning the belts (Day & Martin's blacking was used), and tallow candle was well rubbed in with a bone or bottle. Some of the knowing ones, however, kept a little spirit to give an extra polish to the belts.

During Colonel Elrington's Command a very good system of inspection was carried out once a year. The whole of the equipment of the Battalion was inspected by a Major and two Captains to see that all were properly marked, and any unserviceable articles were condemned and at once replaced.

This inspection died out, and the care of the equipment was left to Companies. It was a great pity, for owing to the constant changing of Company Commanders, things were overlooked and not replaced. If at any time all the equipment was wanted, an urgent

demand for new articles would be sent in, which took time, for they were not kept in the Quartermaster's Store but had to be indented for from the Ordnance Department.

The introduction of the valise equipment gave the men less work, Compo blacking took the place of Day & Martin, and the new idea to get the polish was to rub out the grease from the belts, but to the detriment of the leather.

On the return of the Battalion from India in 1890, a new set of valise equipment was issued, the articles arrived from the Ordnance Department well dressed with dubbin. This caused a great outcry from the men, but necessity is the mother of invention; a remedy for the evil was soon discovered.

LETTER FROM ROBERT HOWARTH, OF THE
1ST BN. 95TH RIFLE REGIMENT TO HIS FATHER.

“1807. SEPTEMBER. I shall give you an account of what has happened since I left England. I embarked on board the ‘Urania’ transport at Harwich on the 25th of July and remained in her till the 1st of August, when we set sail and arrived safe on the coast of Denmark on the 9th and anchored close under Elsinore Castle, one of the strongest places I ever saw in my life. We remained there till the 16th, when we landed within a few miles of Copenhagen and marched up the country. Early the next morning, the 17th, we came within about two miles of the city, when we were ordered to halt at some small villages to get some refreshment. About two o’clock our regiment was ordered to advance upon their outposts which were about one mile from the town. We

marched down upon them without firing one shot ; but when they perceived we advanced, they began to fire upon us very smartly with their artillery but without effect. We gained our position within one mile of the city and remained there till the 21st, during which time the enemy kept up a brisk fire from their battery upon us, and we had several skirmishes with their outposts and piquets, but early in the morning of the 21st our regiment was ordered out to drive them all into the town, if possible. We marched down upon them with as little noise as possible and was ordered not to fire till we came close to them, when we fired a few shot at them. When they perceived us they gave way, and we took up our position over the first drawbridge and drove them over the second.

On the 25th the whole of the army were ordered under arms about two o'clock in the afternoon and received orders to advance upon the town. We all thought that we were going to make the grand attack, but we only drove them from all the batteries and made them to fly into the city, the only place left them to go to for we had the possession of the suburbs, and the action lasted about two hours during which time the enemy lost a great number of men, killed, wounded and prisoners. Our regiment had only one man wounded and none killed, for we have always the best chance, although we are always in front of the rest of the regiment(s), being riflemen. On the 26th the light brigade, consisting of nine companies of our regiment, the 43rd, 52nd, 92nd and two brigades of artillery, with four troops of the German Legion light dragoons, was ordered to the rear of the army, to attack an army of the enemy's that we heard was coming to attack our army in the rear ; their strength

was reported to be between eight thousand and nine thousand. We marched that day, and could hear nothing of them till late on the 28th. On the 29th, we marched early in the morning to a town called Kiöge, where we were informed the enemy was. About ten o'clock we came in sight of the town, where we halted, and sent the artillery and light dragoons in front of the town. When the enemy perceived them they began to fire on them from their batteries. We were then ordered to fall in, and marched up to the town. Our five companies of the first battalion which I belong to, were ordered out to the front of the other regiments. The action began a little before eleven o'clock and continued till about five in the afternoon. When we began to advance upon the town they fired very smartly both great and small guns. When we came within fifty yards of the enemy our five companies that were in front were ordered to the rear of the other regiments to let them charge, but they would not go, so we gave three cheers and charged them ourselves, with three companies of the 92nd and two troops of light horse. We drove them all out of the town with great loss on the enemy's side. We pursued them for two or three miles into the country.

When all was over we found ourselves in possession of nine pieces of cannon besides a great number of ammunition and provision waggons, and fifteen hundred prisoners. That day and the two following days their own account of their killed, wounded and prisoners was eight hundred and forty killed and wounded and three thousand one hundred prisoners. On the 6th of September the city of Copenhagen surrendered, after being burning two days and nights, and the same day there was a great quantity of money

taken that they were sending away. The whole amount of money taken is twenty-one millions and some thousands, but you will hear more in the papers than I am able to tell you in a letter. Do not write again, as we expect to leave this place in a short time, as we have nothing more to do here and British soldiers must not be idle at this time."

The above letter, from the MSS. of Lord Kenyon at Gredington, is printed in Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, No. 37.

EXTRACT FROM NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE,
Volume II, 1827.

THE Humble Address of John Lowe, late Serjeant of H.M.'s 2d Battalion 95th (now part of the Rifle Brigade), to Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, etc. Arranged and edited by the Rev. F. Newnham. 1827.

This is an interesting pamphlet, containing the case of an old soldier, which was lately laid before the Duke of Wellington, and by His Grace referred to the Lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as "a very interesting one," and deserving "every favourable consideration." Serj. Lowe enlisted in the 2d Battalion 95th, in 1807. He served several years under Colonel Norcott; was with the 95th in the expedition to Walcheren, where he suffered severely from the ague, and was in many of the general engagements with the enemy, particularly those of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and, finally, Waterloo; in the latter of which he received a severe bodily wound from a grape-shot, while in the act of charging a brigade of light artillery. He quitted the service on the reduction of the 95th, about eight years ago;

under the apprehension that, from his reduced strength and activity, he was no longer able to continue in it. Since that time he has been in receipt of a pension from Chelsea Hospital, of sixpence per day.

The pamphlet—the profits of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of the old soldier, his wife, and four children, all now residing in the village of Lamberhurst, in Kent—contains some interesting details relative to battles, and the achievements of the 2d Batt. 95th. The following are extracts :—

“ *Vimiera*.—Upon reading, from the ‘Morning Herald,’ to John Lowe, an extract from Sir W. Scott’s ‘Life of Buonaparte,’ where mention is made of the attack of a French column, above 2,000 strong, upon the 50th (‘the brave old half hundred’), only 400 strong, and a company of sharpshooters, at Vimiera, John Lowe exclaimed, ‘Yes, I well recollect that affair. The sharpshooters were the company I belonged to. We were on picquet the night preceding the battle, and Captain Leach, upon visiting rounds, about nine o’clock, came up to where I was posted, and said to me, “Lowe, don’t you hear the tattoo? We must be very much upon the alert, for, depend upon it, it is French music, and we shall be attacked to-morrow!” It was just as the Captain predicted: for I had not been long placed as advanced sentinel, early in the morning, before down came upon us a host of French light troops, which it was impossible for a handful of men to stand against. We consequently retired, the French light troops and column following us quickly, till we formed at last behind the 50th.’

❧ “ *Ciudad Rodrigo*.—‘I will tell you in private,

though I would not have you state it in my memorial to the Commander-in-Chief,' said John Lowe (modestly, tardy, evidently reluctant to be his own eulogist, affording, only when much interrogated, and then only bit by bit, instruction to his amanuensis), 'that I was one of the very first ; for as I was young, healthy, strong, five feet ten without shoes, and was frequently selected on account of figure, activity and adroitness, to play the fogle-man on parade, so I felt very unwilling to be excelled, by any of the battalion, in turning our drill to an account.

" ' You must have heard, Sir, for we at least of the 95th, and the whole army, had ample opportunity to know the gallantry was great of General Craufurd, who fell in the attack, within two or three yards of me. The General commanded our division, and had led the advance to which I belonged, near to the walls, where, the woolpacks (intended to assist us in passing the ditch) not being up, we were lying, under every little cover at hand, as close as possible, for concealment sake, and with the strictest orders not to utter a word. Impatient, however, for the arrival of the woolpacks, the General himself quickly broke through this silence, and cried out for Colonel Elder * and the Portuguese Cacadores, in whose charge they were, in a too audible voice, besides manifesting his gallant spirit and disappointment, by the utterance of words which I will not mention. A moment after this, a fireball from the walls being thrown near us, was followed by a discharge of small arms, and the General fell, only saying, " I am done for." †

* " That gallant officer used frequently to exclaim to his men, — ' Fire, and do exactly as you see the 95th do ! ' "

† The General was severely wounded, and died in the course of a few days.

“ ‘ The Portuguese, for what reason I know not, not being now up, we crossed the ditch without the use of woolpacks, and easily passed the breach, it neither being well defended, where we attacked, by chevaux de frise, other contrivances, or men. The infantry who had lined the walls retired for the purpose, as it turned out, of making a stand in the streets, where the 95th, covered by the 3rd Division, had a sharp rencontre with them ; and it may be excusable, perhaps, for me, who am out of its battalion now, yet as fond of its good character as ever, to add, that as we were pushing on, I heard the Colonel of the 88th say to his men, “ Come on, my noble Connaught Rangers, the 95th, the glory of your country, is in your front ! ” ’ At length, when the 95th and other regiments got to the market-place, they found none inclined to bargain for any more firing, and the British colours soon became visible, and respected on a post, where a skilful enemy had contended that none but the French should be suffered to wave.’

“ *Badajos*.—John Lowe speaks in very high terms of Lieut. Manners. ‘ What a gallant young officer ! What a determined leader on ! Never a follower if he could help it ! Always so good tempered ! So beloved by the men !

“ ‘ As I was not in a condition to go on myself, it seemed to me to be prudent to retire the way I came ; but retirement from such a situation was not easily effected. Who there were by me, and around me, in an equal or worse condition I did not very well know, saving that I quickly recognized Lieutenant Manners. Shall I say that I did so by his condemning his leg for failing him in such a moment, in terms not usual for him to utter, and not

recommended for common use ? He rose to go on, but again he laid it all to the fault of his ineffective leg, and fell. Upon this we chose a little rising ground, near at hand, as a place of rest and observation. It was from this spot that I witnessed explosions of mines, not far off, one of which is supposed to have carried up Major O'Hara, the 1st Battalion 95th, of whom nothing afterwards was found but a part of one leg in his Wellington boot. It was from this spot I could hear, further on, noise indescribable arising from the desire of our brave forlorn hope to be admitted through the breach, and the determination of the enemy to keep them outside. It was on this spot I had the mortification to listen to the bugle sounding their retreat ! And what more reached my ears ? Whilst we were sitting, a part of the 4th division marched by to supply the place of the forlorn hope in the attack, and one from the ranks (very probably a brave man, only too jocular, yet possibly a jester whose tone lowered as he approached the difficulties), cried out, " Well, Light Division, never boast any more, since you can't take the town ! " What, to be taunted with boasting and ill success at such a moment ! This speech was to me—my other shoulder out of socket ! Lieutenant Manners quite growled !

" ' By this time some assistance was procured for Lieutenant Manners, from some of the retreaters of the forlorn hope. He was conveyed up the ascent and thence to the surgery. Think of his noble conduct also here ! Which of us was first wounded, it was impossible to say. My legs, however, gave me the advantage over him, and I was a moment before him at the surgery. When, therefore, the surgeon

said, "Now, Lieutenant Manners, I am ready to attend upon you, Sir!" he replied, "My turn is not yet come—this man has been waiting longest"; and he insisted upon my wound being first dressed.

"When it had been dressed, I was not yet incapable of moving, and with my arm in a sling, I felt an eager wish to visit the town, principally to survey the breach. This I did, and there I saw the huge *chevaux de frise*! and I am not, here also, engineer enough to describe what various other defences a brave and skilful enemy had prepared; but this I know—that I well noticed, close by the breach, a mass of bodies, clothed in green jackets and trowsers, and with a black feather in their cap, with hardly room between them, for many yards together, sufficient for the observer to rest his foot!"

ALLIED REGIMENTS.**Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.****WINNIPEG, CANADA,***1st January, 1927.***DEAR EDITOR,—**

I January 1927 finds the Regiment very much as it was on 1 January 1926. We are in the same stations and activities are about the same. Several officers have been interchanged between Winnipeg and Esquimalt. A very cheery bit of news was received the other day—we have been authorized to recruit an additional twenty-five other ranks at the Esquimalt station. While this might sound rather trifling, it has been general throughout the Permanent Force of Canada, and we are in hopes that it is the forerunner of better things to come. In any case it is a good omen. This may or may not be a result of the Imperial Conference.

The Regiment went under canvas at Camp St. Charles for musketry on 1 June and moved to Camp Hughes for field training on 5 July. Camp Hughes (about one hundred miles west of Winnipeg) was a large camp last year, all the permanent force and non-

permanent militia in the district being under canvas there at one time. Combined manœuvres lasting three days were carried out and were very successful. Hopes are entertained that these will grow yearly both in scope and in numbers engaged.

Demonstration platoons at both Winnipeg and Esquimalt put on demonstrations of drill and tactics at different times throughout the year for the benefit of the non-permanent militia units. These were much appreciated by the militia, and large turnouts were the order. Royal, Provisional and Camp schools were also conducted in the spring and autumn.

During the past year some notable achievements have been attained in musketry. "A" Company, Winnipeg, is the holder of the Cambridge Bowl, emblematic of the best shooting Battery, Squadron, Company, etc., in the Canadian Permanent Force. The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association medals for Canada wide machine gun and lewis gun competition have been won in both cases by the Regiment. The conditions for the latter competition call for teams of one N.C.O. and three men. Starting from the 500-yard firing-point, one minute is allowed to advance to 400 yards and fire one magazine at a screen 2 feet by 6 feet, number one of the crew carrying and firing the gun. Number two then takes the gun and is allowed one minute to advance to 300 yards and fire one magazine at a similar screen. Number three then takes over the gun, advances to 200 yards and fires at ten falling plates 1 foot square, being allowed one minute and one magazine. Hits on the screen count one point with five points for each plate knocked down. One point is allowed for each round in the magazine after all the plates are down. A score of 131 was

made, being sufficient to win the cup. The Holt Cup for shooting teams of five officers from any unit was won for the third successive time.

The Eaton marching and firing competition was held for the first time since 1913. Teams of one officer and ten other ranks are allowed one hour and forty-five minutes to march eight miles. They then advance on a target 1,000 yards away. The target is exposed for thirty seconds at unknown ranges three times during the advance, when rapid fire is opened. This cup was won quite handsomely by a team from "A" Company.

The musketry averages for 1926 were exceptionally high, being considerably higher than marksman. The average was 129.11, this being attained without firing practice number 11. This practice is not fired in this country, as gas respirators are not available.

In sports the Regiment maintained its high standard in 1926. At the Winnipeg Garrison track and field meet the Regiment were winners by a wide margin. The Garrison baseball championship was again won by the Regimental team. Boxers from the Regiment, besides winning most of the Garrison championships, won the Manitoba championships in welter-weight, light-heavyweight and heavyweight classes, and were runners-up in the Dominion championships.

The band made a six weeks' tour of the United States in September and October. They received very high praise wherever they appeared, and were most hospitably received everywhere.

With very best wishes to all ranks in The Rifle Brigade,

Yours ever,

P.P.C.L.I.

The Winnipeg Rifles.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

1 January 1927.

DEAR EDITOR,—

We are not given to prophecies, but in our last letter we did predict a battle royal with the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry when we again met in the Manitoba Rifle Association Meeting.

The 1926 meeting was the 50th Annual Meeting of the Association, and as befits such an occasion, several new records were set up. There was a record number of entries, and competition was unusually keen. True we suffered a reverse or two, but at that the Regiment fully maintained its reputation for rifle shooting. In the team events, we retained five of the trophies won by us in the previous meet. These are the Riedle, Dingwall, Sir Donald A. Smith, McMeans and the Sir Hugh John MacDonald Cups. The McDonagh and Shea trophy we lost to our good friends the P.P.C.L.I.'s, and the Drewry to the Winnipeg Light Infantry. For the loss of these, however, we were well compensated in winning both the Risk and Ruttan Cups, trophies that we have not held for some years now.

In the individual contests we fared just as well. We lost the A. M. Blackburn and the Berg and Campbell matches, but won both the Bankers' and the Hudson Bay—two old and much coveted trophies.

Six of our entries obtained possibles during the meet, and altogether we can look back upon the 50th prize meeting of the M.R.A. with considerable satisfaction.

In the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Ottawa we won the Dundonald Cup for the fourth time, and took a close second in the Gascoigne match. Sgt. W. B. Hill and R. S. M. Mobberley brought further honour to the Regiment at this meeting, the former taking first place in the Walker match and the latter a first in the Distance Judging Competition.

On the miniature range, too, we were most successful during the Winter season of 1925/1926. We have an Indoor Rifle League, in which the Regiments in the Garrison compete annually for a cup donated by the G.O.C. We were runners up for the season 1924/1925, but last season we made no mistake, and this cup too now reposes in our Mess. It is really a pity that we have not a snapshot of the trophies won by the Regiment in 1926. Had we one, possibly we could persuade you to reproduce it in the CHRONICLE. The P.P.C.L.I.'s. may have foreseen this contingency, for with their last letter they sent you a snap of several of the cups now held by us.

Keen as we are on rifle shooting, we must not leave with your readers the impression that this is the sum and substance of the life of a non-permanent Militia regiment in Canada. Like your Territorial regiments, we have our annual training to get through, and, of course, we find time for the usual diversions.

Our annual picnic is a more popular event than ever. Our Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Wansbrough, D.S.O., was apparently in the "outs" with the weather man, but despite weather all ranks and their families turned out in force and were well re-

warded for their effort. The emergency arrangements were admirable ; and when the time came to board our special train, a tired but happy crowd acclaimed the day a huge success. The C.O. will never admit that he was tired, but then it has been said that in the Officers' marathon he was left at the post.

We have now associated with the Regiment, the Red River Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and it was to these ladies that we entrusted the annual Christmas tree for the children of the Officers, N.C.O.'s. and men of the Regiment. They rose to the occasion splendidly and, under Mrs. Wansbrough's able direction, they gave the youngsters, and not a few of their parents, a very jolly evening. On these occasions we muster some very bright and sturdy youngsters, and one feels that in days to come the destinies of the Regiment will be safe in their keeping.

The Inter-Company competition for The Rifle Brigade Alliance Shield has yet to be decided. The contest is a spirited one, with A and D alternately taking the lead. We could hazard a guess, but as you can never tell what may happen in the stretch, we will not assume the rôle of tipster at this time.

Good luck to The Rifle Brigade and all old Riflemen.

Yours ever,

THE WINNIPEG RIFLES.

(L.B.D.'s.)

The Melbourne University Rifles.

THE Melbourne University Rifles was recruited in 1910. Up to that time, although the activities of the Melbourne University (founded in 1856) had developed progressively in all other directions, no

military organization existed to give expression to the sentiment of responsibility which an increasing number of undergraduates were developing to fit themselves to do their share in the defence of the Empire.

In 1910, however, a project, emanating from the undergraduates themselves, to form a Volunteer Unit, was approved by the Defence Department. The Unit was enlisted. Strength : 5 Officers, 120 Other Ranks.

The Unit was maintained at this strength until the Federal Government enforced the obligation of universal training on all males from eighteen to twenty-five years in 1911.

As the organization of the Universal Training Scheme was on a territorial basis, and as the greater proportion of the students liable under its measures were non-resident at the University, it was decided to maintain the Melbourne University Rifles together with its corresponding unit at the Sydney University as extra-Territorial Units, in order that the bond of University interests might be advantageously developed in military training. At the same time, and for the same reasons, the members of the great Public Schools of Victoria of military age were allotted to the Melbourne University Rifles.

The new establishment provided for four companies, while the actual strength, dependent on the varying number of University and Public School men fluctuated, averaging, up to 1914, some 400.

Prior to August 1914 the military organization in Australia was for Home Defence only. Consequently, with the acceptance by the British Government of the offer of the Commonwealth Government to send troops overseas, an entirely new organization, the Australian Imperial Force, had to be recruited.

**OFFICERS—THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY RIFLES,
Australian Military Forces.**



Back Row.—Lieut. W. A. Rossence, Lieut. R. G. Worcester, Capt. H. H. Stewart, Lieut. W. Agar, Lieut. J. Foster, Lieut. G. H. Vasey, Lieut. R. J. Long, Lieut. H. D. Phipps.
Centre Row.—Lieut. L. A. Little, Lieut. H. G. Beattie, Lieut. A. D. Teele, Lieut. W. L. Stephens, Capt. L. H. Lannan, Lieut. J. Dorman, Lieut. A. A. Murray.
Front Row.—Major N. B. White, Capt. W. S. Heslop, Major J. A. Clarebrough, Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lind, D.S.O., Major A. R. Macneil, M.C., Capt. E. A. Head, Capt. F. N. Balfe, Capt. F. N. Read.

The Melbourne University Rifles from its inception in 1910 until July 1918 had passed through its ranks a total of 26 Officers, 1,475 men; of these 23 Officers and 771 Other Ranks enlisted and served in the Australian Imperial Force—180 first commissions were obtained on service, while 86 of all ranks were killed in action.

After the termination of the war and the demobilization of the Australian Imperial Force, the financial obligation of the Commonwealth made it necessary to curtail the money available for the full continuation of universal training, and while the establishment by units remained constant, the Commonwealth Military Forces, reorganized on a divisional basis, found its quotas for training reduced from eighteen–twenty-five years to eighteen–nineteen years, while the period of training was curtailed.

During the last military year, it has been found possible to raise the quotas of training men of twenty years for twelve months, while the period of training has been slightly increased. The present annual obligation of service is four days' home training and eight days' continuous training.

The present Training Establishment of the unit is 34 Officers, 486 Other Ranks organized on a basis of headquarters wing and four companies. The present strength of the unit is 34 Officers, 434 Other Ranks. The Melbourne University Rifles is attached to 2nd Infantry Brigade, 4th Division, Commonwealth Military Forces.

In Training every effort is made to keep specialist sections up to establishment. Headquarters wing includes, besides administrative personnel, a medical detail which trains two stretcher bearers per company ;

a signal section equipped with flags, telephones, and Lucas lamps; and two sections of Vickers gunners. Within the companies, each platoon maintains two sections of Lewis gunners with a strength of 1 Non-Commissioned Officer and 3 Privates each. These remain constant, any fluctuation in the strength of the unit being borne by the rifle sections.

In addition to the statutory training, numerous schools and classes are held for all ranks. Non-Commissioned Officers are usually promoted after attendance at a school of instruction during one of short vacations. All officers are drawn from the ranks. After passing through the non-commissioned grade, selected candidates are put through a course of instruction, and examined in drill, musketry, Lewis gun, and field training, while a written examination is conducted by Army headquarters in military history, military law, and tactics.

During the year, half-day and week-end tactical schemes are held for officers and non-commissioned officers, by battalion, brigade, and division. In addition, selected personnel are sent to divisional schools and courses in subjects ranging from cooking to the tactical employment of Vickers guns.

The annual camp is held in March at Seymour, a permanent camp site established during the war. The state of proficiency attained after eight days in camp is remarkable, seeing that home training only amounts to eight half days per annum, and speaks volumes for the quality of the material.

The Honorary Colonel of the Battalion is Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.

The unit has been commanded for the last four years by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Lind, D.S.O., in

private life a medical practitioner, who served with the Australian Imperial Force right through the war. The senior officers are all ex-service men, now practising their professions in Melbourne. The junior officers come and go fairly rapidly, most of them having to leave the unit when they complete their University course. In this way the Melbourne University Rifles makes a considerable contribution to the military efficiency of the Australian Military Forces, by turning out each year a number of keen and well-trained young officers, who would be quite as capable with a few weeks of continuous training, of leading platoons in war, as most officers who served in the Australian Imperial Force.

1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own).

AS narrated in the CHRONICLE of 1924, Army Order No. 430, dated 30 November, 1922, cancelled the alliance of the 1st British Columbia Regiment (Duke of Connaught's Own) to The Rifle Brigade, but the alliance, we are glad to say, has now been re-ordered by Army Order No. 102, dated 30 March, 1926.

The 1st British Columbia were, before the War, known as the 6th British Columbia (Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles), and had been allied to the Regiment as far back as 1911.

The renewal of the alliance will, therefore, be all the more welcome, and it must be hoped that this time it will prove of a lasting nature.

It is hoped that in next year's CHRONICLE a letter will appear from them.

The following letters have been received from the officer commanding the 1st British Columbia Regiment (D.C.O.) :—

OFFICERS' MESS,
4 November, 1926.

To the Colonel Commandant,
The Rifle Brigade,
71, Eccleston Square,
London, S.W.1.

DEAR SIR,—

Your letter of 13 October advising that with the approval of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, and by the desire of The Rifle Brigade Club, a shield bearing the badge of the regiment has been forwarded as a trophy for regimental competition, and has been received with great gratitude and enthusiasm.

You will appreciate that the post-war conditions were difficult here as well as in other parts of the Empire, but I think I may say that no single event has helped us so much as the approval of the affiliation with The Rifle Brigade, old soldiers and new feeling very keenly the honour connected with it.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W. W. FOSTER,

Lt.-Col. Com. 1st B.C. Regt.
(D.C.O.).

DRILL HALL,

BEATTY STREET,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

28 August, 1926.

Lieut.-General H. F. W. Wilson,
Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade,
London, England.

DEAR SIR,—

Your letter of 9 June was held pending my return from leave, which accounts for the apparent neglect

in its immediate acknowledgment. The recent approval of the alliance between this regiment and The Rifle Brigade has naturally given tremendous pleasure to all ranks, and we feel under deep obligations to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of The Rifle Brigade, and yourself.

Your views as to keeping in touch by means of The Rifle Brigade Club and other channels have been noted, and will be attended to as opportunity permits. It is particularly interesting to note the possible date of The Rifle Brigade reunion dinner, as we shall endeavour to have a representative present at it.

May I also add that we would welcome any ex-members of the brigade who may be out in this part of the world, and should any of them come with the intention of settling, will make every effort to assist them.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. W. FOSTER,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding
1st B.C. Regt. (D.C.O.).

The Durban Light Infantry.



ARMY Order No. 199, June, 1926, announces that
"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to
approve of the following alliance:—

T

The 1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry)
Active Citizen Force of the Union of South Africa
to The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)."

The Durban Light Infantry are the first South African unit to be allied to the Regiment, and their alliance will be a great satisfaction to all ranks of The Rifle Brigade.

DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY,
SOUTH AFRICA.

6 *December* 1926.

DEAR EDITOR,—

It is a hard task for the writer, but a proud one, to be called upon to introduce his battalion to the splendid group of regiments with which it is now affiliated ; and my first remark would be wanting in sincerity were I not to say what pleasure it caused all ranks when the news of the affiliation became known. Public bodies passed resolutions of congratulation, mercifully somewhat vague, and it is not quite certain yet whether our worthy Mayor and Councillors, the Chamber of Commerce and others, really thought you were to be congratulated upon being linked with the Durban Light Infantry, or the Durban Light Infantry to be congratulated on its adroitness in managing to get you to agree to the affiliation. We better leave it at that !

Our regiment was raised in 1854, at the time when the greater part of the troops were being withdrawn from Natal consequent on the Russian scare, and it is the oldest of the armed forces of the Crown and the senior infantry regiment in the Union of South Africa. In material prosperity it is also well to the fore. The property of the regiment is vested in trustees and

extends to about fifteen acres of freehold land in Durban, and it owns its fine headquarters, which are entirely free of debt. These buildings comprise a large drill hall 120×60 , messes, offices, recreation rooms and everything else which goes to the making of an up-to-date volunteer headquarters. Our Colonel in Chief, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, when he visited them in 1906, said that they were then as fine as anything of the sort which he had seen, and they have been much added to since. At the Old Fort, a relic of the days of opposition prior to the first Boer War, the Regimental Old Comrades Association holds about ten acres of land now converted into one delightful large garden. It is a favourite rendezvous of the Old Comrades, and is maintained in perfect condition under the keenest supervision of our late Commanding Officer, Colonel Molyneux, D.S.O., V.D. The old buildings there have been converted into cottage homes for old warriors, and a very beautifully fitted and panelled chapel has just been added and was dedicated in August, when it was decided in view of the linking of our regiment with The Rifle Brigade, that amongst the stained glass windows now being painted one should represent St. Swithun of Winchester. This year has also seen the unveiling in one of our public spaces of a fine memorial to Major-General Sir John Dartnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., Hon. Colonel of The Durban Light Infantry, who died in 1913 and whose monument would have been erected earlier but for the war.

The spirit of a unit does not so much depend, however, on its properties and possessions as on its fighting record and its sporting achievements in peace. The honours on our Colours—"South Africa 1879," "Relief of Ladysmith," "South Africa 1899-1902," "Natal

1906," and "German South-West Africa 1914-1915,"—tell their own tale of duty done ; and if the list be not so long and not so glorious as that which heads the record of The Rifle Brigade in the Army List, yet our regiment can also truly say that when duty called, it has nobly responded. In the Great War the only honour earned was that for German South-West Africa because, as a regiment, we saw no service after that campaign was concluded, the government considering that it was impossible to spare the Citizen battalions in view of the rebellion which had occurred in some parts of the country, and which the Durban Light Infantry had taken a large part in suppressing. But individual officers and men got leave to serve in the special service regiments raised for service overseas, and in Imperial units ; and by November 1918 one in every three of our officers and one in every five of our men had laid down their lives. And it is owing to these losses that there is a difference of no less than nineteen years between the length of service of Lieut.-Colonel Lauth, D.S.O., V.D., our present Commanding Officer, and Major Martin, M.C., our Second-in-Command. As far as shooting is concerned, the Regiment has always upheld the traditions set up by its older members, and during the year under review has won all the trophies for which it was eligible to compete, at the Annual Open Meeting of the Natal Rifle Association. It also won another addition to our collection of plate by securing a handsome trophy presented by the town of Durban for competition during the visit of the fleet, when we led the Royal Navy by the comfortable margin of some 180 points.

The Battalion, 27 Officers and 949 other ranks, has just returned from a very successful camp of



DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY—SHOOTING TEAM, 1926.

exercise at Hammarsdale, about forty miles from Durban. Battle practice was the order of the day, the terrain proved admirable and even the weather won approval. Incidentally, the Battalion also won a favourable report.

All ranks look forward with real pleasure to one day meeting some members of The Rifle Brigade,—even our last-joined bugler, who, however, was overheard to express his regret that we had to go back to the days of St. Swithun to find a Saint in your regiment. But perhaps that is only your modesty. At any rate, I would be sadly lacking in ability to express our feelings if I did not let you know how whole-heartedly any of you coming out to South Africa would be made welcome here. We could put you up, give you some good shooting and fishing, and send you back to duty knowing that South Africa can produce something besides sand and rebels.

Could not some one take leave next year ?

Yours ever,

DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

A.D.C. to H.M. The King.

IN "The London Gazette" dated 13 August 1926 it was announced that Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., was appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty with effect from 21 May 1926. Colonel-Commandant W. W. Pitt-Taylor, who was promoted full Colonel from the Regiment, is at present commanding the 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Major A. E. Ayers, O.B.E.

MAJOR AYERS, who vacated the appointment of Quartermaster to the 1st Battalion on 28 June 1926, enlisted in the Regiment 28 October 1889 and served with it for thirty-seven years, during thirteen of which he held the rank of Quartermaster. He was twenty-one years in the 3rd Battalion and was with them until 1913, when he was appointed Quartermaster to the 6th Battalion and became Quartermaster to the 1st Battalion in 1919.

He served with the 3rd Battalion in the Tochi Valley, 1897, with the 3rd Battalion M.I. detachment in Somaliland in 1903-4, and with the 1st Battalion in Iraq, 1920.

During the late war he was with the 6th Battalion at Sheppey, and it was largely due to his efforts that the Battalion were able to provide so many men to fill casualties in the Battalions in France and Flanders.

On leaving the 1st Battalion, the silver salver and tea set illustrated were presented to him by officers of the Regiment as a small token of their appreciation of his services, and their regret at his leaving the Regiment.

The Staff College.

CAPTAIN R. C. BRIDGEMAN, M.C., has passed into The Staff College and joins in January 1927. He performed this feat while Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, as narrated in our last issue, and also as editor of a new edition of Regimental Standing Orders.

The Rifle Records.

ALL members of the Regiment will regret to hear that Mr. C. H. English has left the Rifle Records Office. Mr. English had for many years furnished the returns of the strength of the Regiment to the CHRONICLE, and was a great help both to the late Colonel W. Verner and to the present Editor.

Mr. English enlisted in the 60th in 1894 and took his discharge in 1912, having served in South Africa during the war and received the Queen's Medal with clasp for Defence of Ladysmith; he also received the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. He joined the Rifle Record Office in January 1913, and in 1917 became a Deputy Superintendent Clerk.

He has now been transferred to the R.A.M.C. Record Office at Woking, and all ranks of the Regiment will wish him success in his new appointment.

Mr. H. Lamond, the superintending clerk of the Rifle Records Office, has very kindly offered his help in place of Mr. English, and has, in addition to this, taken over the duties of secretaryship of the Rifle-

PAST AND PRESENT RIFLEMEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Serving on the Staff, at The Royal Military College.

April 1926.

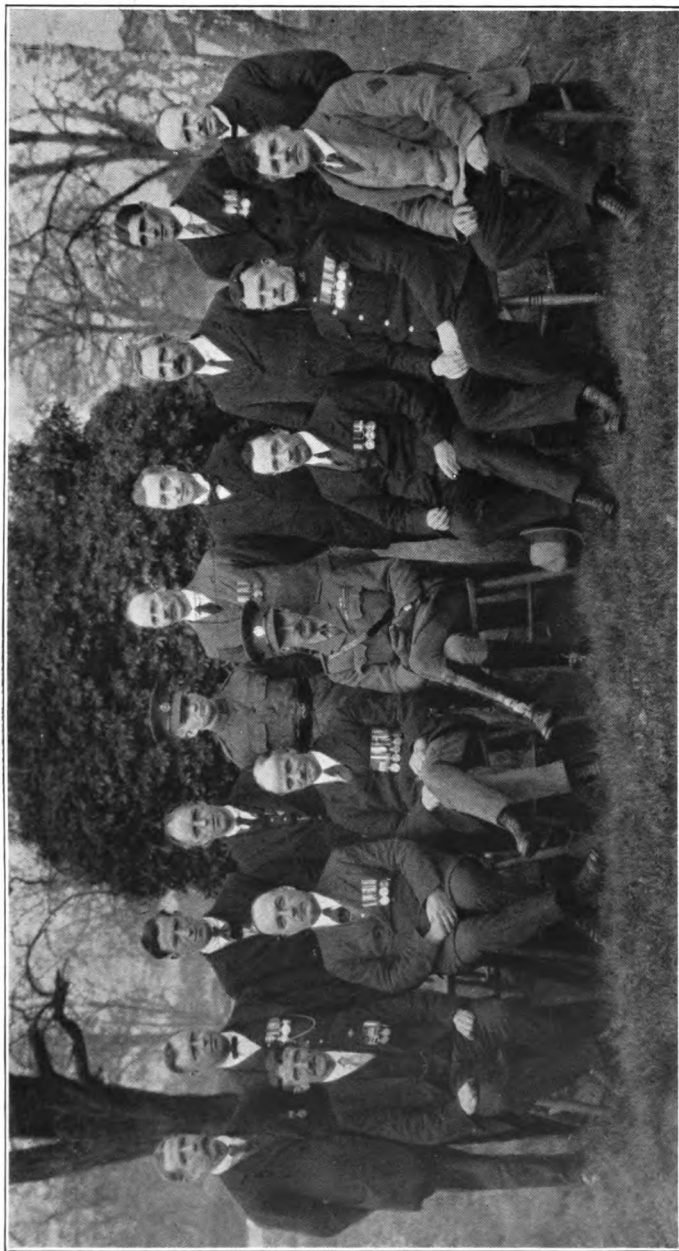
Back Row

Rifeman W. J. IVES, 4th, 3rd and 1st Battns. 13 years 2 months	Rifeman C. A. J. HILL, Rifeman H. H. KING, M.C., 1st and 2nd Battns. 19 years	Rifeman R. WHITTAKER, 2nd, 1st and 3rd Battns. 18 years	Rifeman E. ASHINGTON, Rifeman J. HARDING, No. 5098761, 2nd Battn. 2 years 11 months
Rifeman F. G. WILLIAMS, 3rd Battn. 22 years	Rifeman F. BAILEY, 4th, 3rd and 1st Battns. 10 years 4 months	Rifeman M. ALLFREY, 3rd Battn. 6 years 9 days	Rifeman G. FORD, 3rd and 1st Battns. 9 years 4 months

Front Row

Corporal T. GLADWIN, 2nd, 3rd and 1st Battns. 12 years	Captain G. J. WATTS, 12th Battn. 3 years 7 months	C./Sergeant W. H. WOMBWELL, 2nd and 1st Battns. 1910-17	Major The Lord AILWYN, D.S.O., M.C., Officer Commanding No. 5 Coy. R.M.C.	Sergeant W. HAYES, 2nd and 1st Battns. 22 years 22 days
Sergeant E. BURGESS, D.C.M., 4th and 2nd Battns. 2 years 9 months	Sergeant H. RITCHIE, 4th, 2nd, 3rd and 1st Battns. 14 years 7 months	22 years 11 months		

To Royal Berkshire Regt., 1905



PAST AND PRESENT RIFLEMEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE
serving on the Staff at The Royal Military College.
April, 1928.

man's Aid Society at Winchester, from Mr. W. Marshall, who is leaving for the colonies.

Mr. H. Lamond enlisted in the 60th in 1885 and was discharged in 1906. He has the Queen's Medal for South Africa and the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. The same year he left the 60th, he joined the Rifle Records Office. During the late war he re-enlisted as a Warrant Officer, Class I, in the 60th, and was mentioned in Home Despatches of 22 February 1917, for good work, and again in the War Office Communique dated 13 August 1918.

He received a Commission in 1918 and was demobilized in 1921, and returned at once to the Record Office, where he has remained ever since.

The Regimental Museum.

THE Regimental Museum, which it was proposed to form at Winchester some few years ago, is now in course of formation. A considerable number of relics of the Regiment have already been collected and for some three years have been exhibited in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution. These, together with others that have been collected, are to be placed in a room which has been secured by Lieut.-Colonel J. Crosbie, D.S.O., at the Rifle Dépôt, and it is hoped soon to have a collection which will be typical of the services of the Regiment.

Those who wish to present articles should first write to Colonel Crosbie at the Rifle Dépôt, Winchester, and ask if their gifts can be accepted. They must remember that accommodation is limited and only articles of actual connection with the Regiment can be accepted.

Among the articles given during the past year are :—

Pair of Gold Sleeve-links, bearing the badge of the Regiment, worn by H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Presented by H.M. the King.

Copy of Standing Orders for the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade in Halifax, dated 1844. Given by Capt. R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.

Copy of the Route from Umballa to Peshawar, printed at Umballa by The Rifle Brigade press in 1876. Presented by Mrs. Quim, widow of the late Bandmaster W. C. Quim, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

THE following Medals and Decorations awarded to the late Brig.-General G. Cockburn, C.B.E., D.S.O., were presented to the Regiment by Mrs. Cockburn, and have been placed in the 2nd Battalion Officers' Mess.

Distinguished Service Order.

British Sudan Medal with Clasp, Khartoum.

Queen's Medal, South Africa, with Clasps; Belfast.

Defence of Ladysmith, Laing's Nek.

King's Medal, South Africa, with Clasp, 1901.

1914-15 Star.

British War Medal.

The Victory Medal.

The Khedive's Medal.

General Cockburn served with the 2nd Battalion for many years, and commanded it during the South African War.

A collection of books, principally on Regimental subjects, formerly the property of the late Brig.-General G. Cockburn, C.B.E., D.S.O., presented by Mrs. Cockburn. A coloured print of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and a small silver bowl inscribed to Lord

Edward Pelham-Clinton, presented by Mrs. Farnham.

The late Rifleman J. O'Brien shortly before his death, which is recorded in this chronicle, presented to the Regiment the following :—

(a) Small book of his father, Colour-Sergeant James O'Brien, 1st Battalion, who enlisted 1826.

(b) Small book of Colour-Sergeant Henry Nicholas O'Brien, 1st Battalion, who enlisted 1860.

(c) Cossack Sword taken at battle of Inkerman.

Regimental Medal Collection.

THE Regiment have been particularly lucky during the past year in obtaining medals.

At the sale of the Murray Collection in May, the seven medals awarded Sergeant John Himbury, the Monte Video Medal awarded Sergeant John McKeachie, a silver Regimental Medal awarded Rifleman John Baldwin, and a Copenhagen Medal, were purchased by the Club.

The particulars of these medals are as follows :—

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED SERGEANT JOHN McKEACHIE.

One of the eleven Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion to receive a special medal for service at Monte Video. The reverse of the newly-acquired medal is different from that awarded Sergeant John Robison, which was acquired for the 2nd Battalion collection in 1894 (see CHRONICLE, 1895); in the case of McKeachie's medal the name of the recipient is inscribed above " Monte Video " and his rank below.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED RIFLEMAN J. BALDWIN.

Two John Baldwins figure in the Military General Service Medal Roll, but only one of them was at

Barrosa. This man received the Military General Service Medal with Clasps for Corunna, Barrosa, Vittoria and Pyrenees, and from the fact that he was present at the battle of Corunna must have at that time belonged to the 1st Battalion; but at Barrosa the Regiment was represented by two companies of the 2nd Battalion and five of the 3rd. Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Spink & Co., informs the Editor that the Medal is made out of a Spanish dollar and the inscription round the edge of the medal, "Clementia Justitia," refers to the coin.

Sergeant John Himbury.

In the CHRONICLE for 1909 appeared an article giving details of the service and medals of John Himbury. The medals of this gallant old Rifleman were sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's on 13 May 1926 as part of the large collection formed by the late Colonel John Murray, and all Riflemen will be glad to hear that they were secured for the 2nd Battalion collection, Himbury's old Battalion.

The group consists of the following:—

Military General Service Medal with 9 clasps:

Talavera, San Sebastian, Pyrenees, Barrosa,
Vittoria, Nive, Nivelles, Orthes, Toulouse.

Forlorn Hope Medal.

Waterloo Medal.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Order of Isabella, 1st Class.

Cross of St. Ferdinand.

Spanish Legion Medal.

Himbury's record of service is rather hard to follow. He was born in Dorsetshire in the year 1789, and according to his "story" in the CHRONICLE

joined the Army in 1807. He apparently volunteered into the 95th on their return from Corunna early in 1809 and took part in the ill-fated Walcheren Expedition. He proceeded with the 2nd Battalion to Cadiz and landed there on 14 March 1810; from the fact that he was also at the defence of Tarifa he must have been in Captain John Jenkins' Company. He was wounded during the Defence of Tarifa, and again at the action of Barrosa in 1811. He was present at the actions of Salamanca, Vittoria (wounded), Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. At the storming of San Sebastian he was one of the "Forlorn Hope," for which gallantry he received a special Silver Medal from the General Officer Commanding the 3rd Brigade The Light Division. Himbury came apparently unscathed from this perilous duty, as he makes no mention of having been wounded at the storm.

In "Adventures of a Soldier," by E. Costello, the following appears concerning the Forlorn Hope and Stormers of San Sebastian:—

"San Sebastian was now closely invested by the British, and eventually, the breaches being considered practicable, preparations were made for the assault. Volunteers accordingly were required from our Regiment. The duty was so 'attractive' that although only two were to be selected out of each Company, myself and five others stepped forward from ours. This brought on a controversy and lots were drawn according to regulation, and decided in favour of two, named Royston and Ryan.

"The reader may judge of the value attached to this service, when I tell him that the offer of £20 was made and refused for the exchange."

Himbury was present at the forcing of the pass

of Vera and at the actions of Nive Nivelles, (and was again wounded during this period), Tarbes, Orthes and Toulouse.

He proceeded to Belgium with the 2nd Battalion in 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, being once more wounded.

In 1835 Himbury joined the British Legion under Sir de Lacy Evans and became Sergeant-Major of the 4th Regiment. As a reward for volunteering to storm a convent occupied by the enemy near Rosa he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant and given the 1st Class of the Order of Isabella.

In 1836 he was transferred to the Rifle Regiment of the Legion as First Lieutenant, and at the storming of the height of San Sebastian on 5 May was severely wounded and received the Order of Ferdinand, 1st Class.

Himbury's Military General Service Medal, it will be noted, has a clasp for Talavera, but this appears to be wrong, not only from his own account, but from the official Records. The only representatives of the Regiment at the battle were the 1st Battalion and the men of the Regiment in the Battalions of Detachments.* Moreover at the time of the Battle, Himbury was, according to his own statement, in Walcheren. He died in 1872.

COPENHAGEN MEDAL.

This is a Silver Medal similar to that illustrated in the CHRONICLE for the year 1895, but with various small variations due no doubt to a different engraver.

The obverse of the medal has a crowned Bugle Horn with 95 inside the strings all inside a circle

* Formed of Sick and Stragglers left behind in 1809.



SERGEANT HIMBURY'S MEDALS.

inscribed Rifle Battalion. It is evident from the fact of the old Regimental number appearing that the medal was engraved subsequent to the year 1802 when the Regiment became 95th.

Also early in the year the three medals mentioned below were presented to the Regiment by Colonel A. Melly, of 7 Sefton Park Road, Liverpool.

Colonel Melly had been a collector of war medals for many years and recently decided to give up collecting, and hit upon the happy idea of giving the medals he had collected back, as far as possible, to the Regiments concerned.

All members of the Regiment will appreciate his thoughtful action, and it is to be hoped that it will be an example to other collectors to do the same.

The Medals are :—

Indian Mutiny Medal, awarded Michl. Long, no clasps.

Indian Mutiny Medal, awarded H. Maslin, with clasps for Relief of Lucknow and Lucknow.

Ashantee Medal, awarded No. 2249 Pte. W. Smith, with clasp, Coomassie.

All three medals were awarded to Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion, and have been placed in the Battalion Collection.

The Centenary of Ottawa.

The following extract from "The Scotsman" of 28 August 1926, is sent by Lieut.-Colonel H. Ross, O.B.E.

THE Surgeon-General Sir John By Cole Reade, mentioned at the close of the paragraph, was Surgeon to the 2nd Battalion during the War in the Crimea. His obituary appears in the CHRONICLE for 1914.

"The centenary of the founding of Ottawa, which is now being celebrated, recalls the fact

that Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, who was the founder of Bytown, the original name of Ottawa, was one of a small band of military officers who went to Canada after the Napoleonic campaigns and were instrumental in laying those foundations — then largely Scottish — on which Upper Canada was developed. The earliest units of the Canadian Militia, which rendered such signal service during the insurrections in the 30's and 40's, and to whom the Bank of Montreal owed its early safety, were raised and drilled by officers of the Wellington Army. Colonel G. H. Reade, who raised the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Canadian Militia, was married to a daughter of Lieut. Bailey, of the Royal Scots, then known as the Duke of Kent's Regiment, and Colonel By, the founder of Ottawa, left his unique name to his two godchildren, the late George By Henderson, a great lover and supporter of Burns literature and a famous Victorian clubman, and to Colonel Reade's youngest son, the late Surgeon-General Sir John By Cole Reade, a graduate of Edinburgh and friend of Simpson, the inventor of chloroform."

New Books by Riflemen.

EARLY in 1924 "Reminiscences, 1848-1890," written by Major-General Sir F. H. Howard, was published. The book is full of interest to members of the Regiment, and gives much information about the 4th Battalion, which Sir Francis joined at Montreal in 1866 and of which he became Colonel Commandant. It will prove a valuable addition to the list of books which help to form part of the Regimental History.

Another book published during the past year is "Campaigners Grave and Gay," by Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Thornton. This book takes four distinguished soldiers and gives a short and most readable biography of them. It is full of value to all students of military history, and is written in such an amusing style that few will be satisfied with reading it, not once but twice.

General The Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton's autobiography will be shortly published, and is sure to prove of vast interest to the Regiment.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION.

Head-quarters Branch.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION, with a membership of over twelve hundred, has made very considerable progress during 1926. Branches have been formed in London at the Head-quarters of The London Rifle Brigade in Bunhill Row by the kind permission of Colonel Micklem, and also at the Head-quarters of the Chevrons Club in St. George's Square. At Winchester a very strong Branch has started in the area which includes Southampton. Aldershot and Camberley have joined together and have already enrolled a considerable number of members. At Cape Town, South Africa, Portsmouth and Birmingham a start has been made and members are coming in at a good rate at each place. The local Association which existed at Sheffield has been affiliated with the Head-quarters in London and will form a Branch of its own there. The question of the affiliation of the Old Comrades Association of the 12th Battalion was discussed at their Annual Dinner in November, and it was decided that as the members—over four hundred in number—are distributed all over England it would not be practicable for them to join as a whole, but that members should join the nearest Local Branch as individuals and that the Old Comrades Association should continue to carry on its activities as before. The Committee are anxious to start Branches in other large towns, and would like to hear from any Riflemen living in or near any centre where they think that a sufficient number of old

Riflemen are living to warrant the formation of a Local Branch. The 2nd Battalion are hoping to find sufficient old Riflemen living in and near Colchester to form a Branch there.

The Annual Reunion Dinner will take place at the Head-quarters of The London Rifle Brigade, 130 Bunhill Row, on 23 April, and the Committee hope that by slightly lowering the cost of the dinner they may be able to secure a larger attendance than in past years.

The subscription to the Association is : 10s. Officers (optional in case of members of R.B. Club) ; 1s. Other Ranks. The Hon. Sec. is Captain Norris Irven, 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

Bunhill Row Branch.

Head-quarters : 130 Bunhill Row, E.C.1.

By Mr. J. F. AMESS, Hon. Sec.

THIS Branch was first formed in June 1926 by Brig.-General J. Micklem, D.S.O., M.C., and Captain H. Brierley, M.C.

A meeting had been called for May, but owing to the industrial dispute very few members attended and the meeting was declared void and called again on the 19 July, when three officers and thirty-five members attended.

Brig.-General Micklem was unanimously elected President, and Captain H. Brierley and Mr. J. F. Amess were elected Joint Secretaries, while the following members were elected as a Committee to represent their respective districts :—

E.C. : Mr. J. Bishop.

E. : Mr. A. H. Elliott, Mr. J. Ede, Mr. E. Glover.

S.E. : Mr. A. E. Webb.

N. : Mr. C. Feltham, Mr. H. A. Thomas.

N.E. : Mr. G. Broom.

N.W. : Mr. Cummins.

The second General Meeting was called for Saturday, 17 July, and was attended by five officers and seventy members. Of this number thirty-five were elected as new members, Captain P. Mayer and Captain Marshall being elected Vice-Presidents, and Major H. E. Worthing, O.B.E., D.C.M., appointed Branch Treasurer.

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Saturday, 16 October, when a "Smoking Concert" was held for members only.

Several officers were in attendance, including Colonel Paley, Lieut.-Colonel Burnell-Nugent and Captain R. C. Bridgeman.

Eighteen new members were enrolled, making a total attendance of seventy-one.

The laying of a wreath, by the President of the Branch, on the "R.B. Regimental Memorial," was arranged by the Branch to take place on Armistice Day at the conclusion of the two minutes' silence, many members attending. The wreath was of a splendid design in the form of the Regimental Badge.

A Concert for members and ladies was held on Saturday, 4 December, and resulted in a most successful evening with an attendance of about one hundred and fifty.

Assisted by a section of the "L.R.B." Band, members of the Branch (including Mr. Whalebone, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Craft and Mr. Marooney) presented an excellent variety programme.

Apart from our meetings and social gatherings,

the Secretaries have been active. A large amount of correspondence has been dealt with and the Branch has been well advertised through the medium of newspapers, etc. Next year it is hoped to extend the social activities, which include in our programme a "Branch Supper" for January and an outing to the Regiment in July or August.

The total number of members belonging to the Branch is two hundred and three.

Winchester Branch.

A MEETING was held in the Recreation Room at The Rifle Depôt on 19 March 1926, to decide "if a branch of The Rifle Brigade Association shall be formed in Winchester." All past members of the Regiment living in the neighbourhood were invited to attend, and about fifty put in an appearance. Colonel G. N. Salmon presided over the meeting, and was supported by Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Ross, Major L. G. Russell, Captain H. Hubble, R.B., Mr. V. B. Turner, R.B., Mr. Godden, R.B., Mr. H. J. Churcher, Mr. Marshall and R.S.M. Apsey, R.B.

The chairman explained at some length the objects of the Association, and read a circular letter, which had been sent out by the Secretary of the Headquarters in London, explaining the benefit it would be to have branches formed in country districts.

It was then moved and seconded from the body of the hall, "That a branch of The Rifle Brigade Association be formed in Winchester." This was carried unanimously with applause. The meeting then elected their committee as follows :—

President of the Branch and Chairman of the Committee :
Major Leonard Russell.

Members :

R.S.M. Apsey, R.B., Mr. Higgins, Mr. Epps, Mr.
Gilmoor.

Hon. Secretary : Mr. H. J. Churcher.

Hon. Treasurer : Mr. W. Marshall.

Various suggestions were made as to the holding of a dinner, a concert, or a sports meeting, but it was eventually decided to leave those matters in the hands of the committee.

The meeting then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Colonel Salmon for presiding.

The first regular gathering of members took place, by invitation, in the recreation room of the Rifle Depôt on 21 April, the occasion being a concert given by the "Gee Jays."

Between forty and fifty members attended, and a most enjoyable evening was passed ; the various songs and other items being much appreciated.

The next meeting was on 25 August in connection with The Rifle Brigade Birthday Sports, amongst which, by the courtesy of the management, events had been allotted to members of the Association. Tea was also provided, and the cost of the prizes for the sports and teas was defrayed by the funds. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The sports were :

Members . . . Smoking Competition.

„ Wives . . . Needle Race.

„ Children . . . Handicap Race.

A wreath was placed at the foot of the plinth, on which the Roll of Honour rests, on Armistice Day.

A dinner was held at Messrs. Dumper's Restaurant

on 26 November. Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Piggott, Captain N. Irven and the Rev. J. H. McKew, Army Chaplain at The Rifle Dépôt, were invited to be present and attended. Major-General Sir J. Burnett Stuart was also invited, but was unable to come. Eighty-three were present, including several officers and other ranks from The Rifle Dépôt.

Major Leonard Russell was in the chair.

An excellent dinner was provided, to which full justice was done.

The usual Loyal Toasts were submitted by the Chairman, and the health of the Colonel-in-Chief, which was received with that cordiality which marks the appreciation of His Royal Highness's services to the Regiment.

The Chairman next submitted the Toast of the Regiment, and suggested that by reading the various books written about the Regiment and the Regimental Chronicle much valuable information and Regimental stories would be met which ought to be better known. At the conclusion of his remarks, after associating the names of Lieut.-Colonel J. Crosbie and W. G. Piggott with the toast, he called on Bandmaster Stevens for a song, and he favoured the gathering with the Regimental Song, which was rapturously applauded.

Lieut.-Colonel Crosbie then spoke, and emphasized the point that present riflemen are doing their best to uphold, and he hoped are succeeding in maintaining, the glorious record which has been handed down by their predecessors. Whether in work or play the rifleman of the present day may well compare with those who have made the name of the Regiment what it is. Lieut.-Colonel Piggott, as one of the senior ex-Riflemen present, expressed his gratitude at having

been asked to attend, and his pleasure at seeing such a good gathering. He wished the Winchester Branch every success.

Several members contributed songs.

The toast of absent friends was given by Lieut.-Colonel Ross, and was received in the usual manner.

Lieut.-Colonel Ross, after a duet by two sergeants from the Dépôt, proposed the health of the Chairman, which was most cordially received, and after he had replied in a few words, the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close just at 11 o'clock.

It was a most successful gathering, and the price of the dinner (4s.) made it possible for very many members to attend. We hope another may be held in 1927.

At present there are one hundred and ten members. We have unfortunately lost our Hon. Treasurer, as Mr. Marshall has emigrated with his family to Australia. We wish him every success. A successor has not yet been appointed, the work being carried on by the Hon. Secretary until the General Meeting in April.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB NOTES.

Annual Dinner of The Rifle Brigade Club.

THE Annual Club Dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Tuesday, 1 June, 1926.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief presided.

The company numbered one hundred and twenty-five, amongst whom were representatives of the Chestnut Troop, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Melbourne University Rifles.

Telegrams of greeting were received from H.E. General Sir Walter Congreve, Governor of Malta, and from the 1st Battalion at Peshawar.

A cordial response was despatched in each case.

The Rifle Brigade Veterans' Dinner.

THE fourteenth Reunion Dinner was held at the Head-quarters of the Artists' Rifles, Duke's Road, W.C., on Saturday, 24 April, 1926, by kind permission of the officer commanding the Artists' Rifles.

Lieut.-General Sir R. B. Stephens presided.

The Chelsea In-Pensioners of the Regiment attended and Riflemen of all Ranks and Battalions past and present sat down to dinner.

A very cordial message was received from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, and a dutiful reply thereto despatched.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion from Aldershot attended and was greatly appreciated.

The dinner for the year 1927 will be held on 23 April, at the Headquarters of The London Rifle Brigade, at

130 Bunhill Row, E.C., by kind permission of the officer commanding (Brig.-General J. Micklem, D.S.O., M.C., late Rifle Brigade). It is hoped that this reunion will be a record one, as the Bunhill Branch of The Rifle Brigade Association have their headquarters at this address, and are already a very live and energetic branch.

Funerals and Memorials.

THE Club sent wreaths to the funerals of the following former members of the Regiment:—

Sergeant J. O'Brien, formerly 1st Battalion.

Private Rifleman Goodall, formerly 2nd Battalion.

„ „ Kinchenton „ 4th „

They also contributed £10 towards a Memorial Tablet to the dead of the 1st Battalion at Jalapahar, and £6 12s. for cleaning the Regimental Memorial Brasses in Winchester Cathedral.

In accordance with the practice adopted in recent years by the Regiments that served at sea with Lord Nelson, a wreath was placed at the foot of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square on Trafalgar Day on behalf of the Regiment.

In the previous year, 1925, the card attached to the wreath, indicating its origin and object, mentioned the Regiment as "The Rifle Corps"—the title that it bore when it served with Lord Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801.

That was a little too much for the reporters, and the newspaper accounts accordingly attributed the wreath to another regiment that was not at Copenhagen.

The History of The Rifle Brigade during The Great War.

VOLUME I of the History of the Regiment during the late War is now in the hands of the printers, and it is hoped to be able to issue copies to subscribers at an early date. Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Wilson and Major T. R. Eastwood, who have been on the Committee for Volume I, are retiring on posting to the 1st Battalion in India, and Volume II will be produced by the following Committee :—

Chairman :

Lieut.-Colonel F. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Members :

Major Lord Ailwyn, D.S.O., M.C.

Captain H. Brierley, M.C.

Captain J. T. W. Reeve, D.S.O.

Captain F. H. G. Tudor-Owen.

Captain R. C. Berkeley, M.C. (Author).

Major H. G. Parkyn, O.B.E. (Hon. Sec.).

It is hoped that any who may have information that would be of assistance to the author in writing the years 1917–18 will communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Major Parkyn, at Bargate House, Southwell Park Road, Camberley, Surrey.

The number of copies ordered so far (8.2.27) is as follows :—

By Officers and their relatives	153
By Other Ranks and their relatives	206
	<hr/>
Total	<u>359</u>

The price of copies is—

For Officers and their relatives, the 2 vols.	£1 10s.
For others, the 2 vols.	10s.

Would-be subscribers who have not received order forms are requested to send their orders in any way that may be convenient to them, accompanied by the necessary remittance, to—

The Secretary,
Rifle Brigade Club,
71 Eccleston Square,
London, S.W.1.

The Chronicle Committee and the Club Sub-Committees.

MAJOR T. R. EASTWOOD, D.S.O., M.C., who has for the last three years served on the CHRONICLE Committee, has been posted to the 1st Battalion in India, and is replaced on the Committee by Captain R. C. Bridgeman, M.C.

Major Eastwood's services in connection with the CHRONICLE have been invaluable, and the Editor can only hope for a speedy return of this officer from India in order that he may once more secure his services.

Major Eastwood was also a member of the Sub-Committee which was appointed by the Club to deal with the purchase and investigation of Medals, etc., which came into the market or were offered to the Regiment, and the Himbury Medals were secured for the Regiment largely owing to his efforts.

The Regimental Badge.

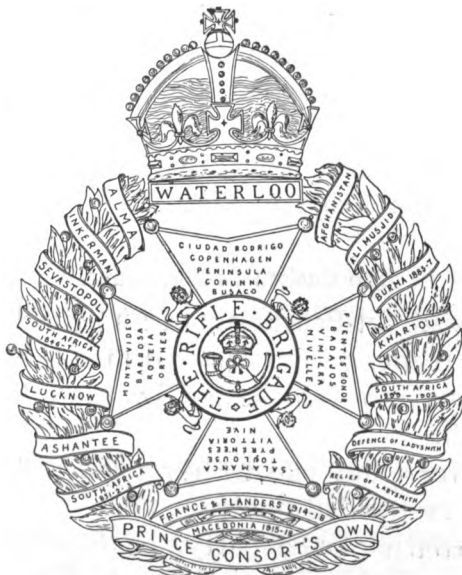
A SUB-COMMITTEE was formed early in the year to go into the question of the new Regimental Badge necessitated by the granting to the Regiment of the new Honours for the late war.

Battalions were asked to submit designs, and after much discussion it was decided that the following alterations should be recommended in the design of the

badge and sent to H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief for approval :—

- (1) The early War Honours of the Regiment to be replaced on the limbs of the Cross, as they were originally displayed in 1820.
- (2) The Lions between the limbs of the Cross to all face the same way, as in the original badge of the Regiment.
- (3) The practicability of all ten new Honours being displayed was considered impossible, as the design of the badge, which was already crowded, would be quite spoilt. It was therefore decided to only display "France and Flanders, 1914-18," and "Macedonia, 1915-18."

The design, as illustration, was submitted to H.R.H.



the Colonel-in-Chief, and, with his approval, has been sent to the War Office for sanction.

In order to conform with regulations, it has been necessary to ask for the Battle Honour "France and Flanders, 1914-18," to be substituted for that of "Marne, 1914," which was shown in black type in the official Army List, only honours which appear in black type being eligible for display on regimental appointments.

The change was notified in Army Order No. 8, dated 31 January, 1927.

Donations.

DURING the year expenditure from the funds of the Club was made in support of the under-mentioned objects :—

The Officers' Association, the usual annual donation, £10.

The Rifle Dépôt : furnishing Officers' Quarters for the accommodation of visitors, £50.

The Gurkha Association, Simla, in support of the Gurkha Orphanage, in recognition of the traditional association of the Gurkha Regiments with The Rifle Brigade, £10.

The Chelsea In-Pensioners.

THE Chelsea In-Pensioners of The Rifle Brigade, or as many of them as were passed fit for the expedition, were conveyed to Winchester for the annual Green-jacket Week.

No matter what effort they were called upon to make, they responded nobly.

The strength of the party, on Strong-as-Possible Parades, was six files ; and the cost of the expedition to the Club £19 2s. 8d.

“Neuve Chapelle, 1915.”

THIS painting, by J. Prinsep Beadle, is too well known to need any description here.

It was the subject of much correspondence, with a view to acquiring it for the Regiment, a short time ago ; and as it is possible that another effort in that direction may some day be made, it is as well that the course of the abandoned negotiations should be placed on record.

In August, 1926, the owner of the picture, Brig.-General D. H. Drake-Brockman, wrote to the officer commanding 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Buxton, and offered the picture for sale. It appeared that the painting was exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1915, that Brig.-General Drake-Brockman bought it for three hundred guineas, and that he was willing to sell it for that sum.

Brig.-General Drake-Brockman's offer was referred by Lieut.-Colonel Buxton to The Rifle Brigade Club. The Club at once sent out announcements setting forth the terms of the offer, and subscription forms, to all its members.

By the end of the year the donations to the purchase fund not having reached the required amount, and none having been received for some time, it became clear that the purchase scheme had not elicited the general interest essential to success. Notwithstanding these facts the Committee were loath to abandon the undertaking lightly. They therefore offered to buy the picture at a valuation to be made by Messrs. Sampson & Son, 7 Haymarket, London ; or, if the owner would not agree to that proposal, to take their chance of buying it in the open market.

The owner replied he was unable to accept these conditions.

The Committee therefore decided to take no further steps, for the time being, for the acquisition of the picture, and to return the contributions to the purchase fund to the donors, which was accordingly done.

OBITUARY.

E. T. W. DUNN, Esq.

EDWARD THOMAS WILLIAM DUNN was the eldest son of the late Major-General Dunn, R.A., of Inglewood and Wellington, Berkshire. He was born 19 April 1845, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment 26 July 1864, promoted Lieutenant 28 October 1868, and retired 8 May 1872. In 1911 he married Helen, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Rickman, late Rifle Brigade. He died at Childrey Manor, Wantage, on 22 January 1926, aged 81 years.

COLONEL G. A. HILLYARD.

COLONEL GEORGE ANSON HILLYARD was the second son of the Rev. Canon Temple Hillyard, of Oakford Rectory, Devon. He was born 7 November 1841.

He was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment 16 June 1859, promoted Lieutenant 26 April 1864, Captain 11 September 1872, Major 1 July 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel 9 November 1888, placed on half pay 9 November 1892, promoted Brevet-Colonel 29 September 1893, and retired 11 June 1894.

He served in India with the 3rd Battalion and took part in the expedition against the Mohmunds in 1864, and later with the 4th Battalion, saw active service against the Jowaki in 1877-78 and in Burma 1888-89.

He received the Indian General Service Medal with clasps, North-West Frontier, Jowaki 1877-78 and Burma 1887-89.

He commanded the 1st Battalion from 1888 until 1892, when he was placed on half pay.

He died at 13 Dorset Square, N.W., on 29th January 1926, aged 84 years, and was buried at Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

CAPTAIN H. J. MEYSEY-THOMPSON.

CAPTAIN HAROLD JAMES MEYSEY-THOMPSON was the son of the Rev. Charles Maude Meysey-Thompson, fourth son of the First Baron Knaresborough, and Emily Mary, daughter of Sir William Walker, Bart. He was born 24 September 1876 and educated at Eton.

He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment from the 4th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment 25 May 1898, promoted Lieutenant 1 April 1900, Captain 14 June 1902; was placed on half-pay 1907 and retired in 1912.

For some years he was seconded for duty under the Colonial Office and saw active service in East Africa with the West African Frontier Force.

During the late war he was employed on special duty and in draft conducting.

In 1911 he married Louise, daughter of M. F. Peccoud, formerly of Grenoble, Isere, France. He died suddenly at Nice on 15 March 1926, aged forty-nine years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL M. G. E. BELL, O.B.E.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MATTHEW GERALD EDWARD BELL was born in 1871 and was the son of Captain M. J. Bell, eldest son of Matthew Bell of Bourne Park, and Kathleen Matilda, daughter of John Reilly and Augusta, daughter of the 1st Lord St. Leonards.

He was educated at Eton and gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment from the 5th Battalion K.R.R.C. on 20 December 1893, promoted Lieutenant 20 May 1896, Captain 9 August 1900. He retired in 1909 and the same year was gazetted Captain in the 6th Battalion, promoted Major 5 August 1914 and Lieutenant-Colonel in November 1917.

He served on the Staff during the North-West Frontier of India 1897-98 and received the medal with clasp Tochi, and in Somaliland during the operations 1903-4, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp Somaliland 1903-04.

During the late war he served on the Staff in France and Flanders 1917-18, and was awarded the Legion of Honour 4th Class and the Order of the British Empire.

In 1905 he married the Hon. Mary, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., P.C., and had one son.

He died at Bourne Park, Canterbury, on 8 May 1926, aged 55.

R. ST. L. PORTAL, Esq.

ROBERT ST. LEGER PORTAL was the younger son of Sir William and Lady Portal.

He was born 20 November 1892, and educated at Wellington College. He was gazetted temp. 2nd Lieutenant in the Reserve Regiment of Royal Horse Guards 25 September 1914 and transferred to the 14th (Reserve) Service Battalion Rifle Brigade 20 July 1916, being given a regular commission as 2nd Lieutenant 4 November 1916 and promoted Lieutenant 4 May 1918, and subsequently antedated to 23 July 1916.

x *

He served in France in 1915 with a R.H.G.'s Squadron on bicycles, which acted as Divisional Cavalry to the Guards Division, and with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade in Salonika, and after the war with the 2nd Battalion and at the Depôt.

He resigned his commission 8 June 1920, and for some time resided in Rhodesia. He died at Laverstoke on 20 July 1926, aged 33 years.

COLONEL R. F. MEYSEY-THOMPSON.

RICHARD FREDERICK MEYSEY-THOMPSON was the second son of Sir H. S. Meysey-Thompson, the first Baronet and a brother of Lord Knaresborough.

He was born in 1847 and educated at Eton, where he was a notable athlete and in the shooting team. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade 14 August 1866, promoted Lieutenant 22 February 1871, Captain 31 January 1879, Major 7 March 1883. He retired 3 December 1884, and on 19 January 1889 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 4th Battalion West Yorkshire Regt. (Militia). He became Hon. Colonel of the Battalion on 11 October 1890, and resigned on 2 September 1893.

He served with the 1st Battalion during the Ashantee War of 1874 and received the medal with clasp Coomassie, and during the South African War was a Remount Purchaser. During the late war he was Military Adviser for the Recruiting Area and Military Representative on the Tadcaster Tribunal.

He was a keen rider and soon after he joined the Regiment finished third in the Grand Military Handicap at Aldershot, riding "Leading Suit." On the next day "Leading Suit" won the Light Division Steeplechase,

and on the same day he won the Infantry Steeplechase on "Tilbury Nogo." He had also won in the Irish Grand Military Steeplechase. His riding career lasted a full twenty years, his last win being on his own horse "Outlaw," which he rode in the Thirsk Hunt Cup in spite of the fact that some few weeks before he had broken three ribs while riding the same horse, and that the bandages were still on when he weighed out for the race. He was a good fencer and a pupil of Mr. Angelo. He was also a fine shot.

He was a writer of repute, and among other books he wrote were "The Horse," "The Course," "The Camp," "The Chase."

He was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal for bravery on the occasion of the upsetting of a ferry boat conveying the Master and other members of the York and Ainsty Hunt when several were drowned.

He married in 1879 Charlotte, daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart., and leaves one son and one daughter.

He died at Westwood Mount, Scarborough, on 1 September 1926, aged 79 years.

BAND SERGEANT A. E. BURTON.

BAND-SERGEANT ALBERT EDGAR BURTON was the son of Band-Sergeant Burton of the 1st Battalion. He enlisted in the Regiment on 8 May 1880 and was discharged 9 July 1901, and served with the 1st Battalion in the Third Burmese War of 1885-7, receiving the India General Service Medal with clasp for that campaign.

During his service with the Regiment he was a keen cricketer and played regularly for the 1st Bat-

talion, and in a match in 1893 between the 1st Battalion and Calcutta, a single innings game, the Battalion won owing entirely to Sergeant Burton, who made 119 not out.

After leaving the Regiment he was for many years employed with the Repton School O.T.C.

He died on 29 March 1926.

CORPORAL F. J. A. COE.

CORPORAL FREDERICK JOHN ABRAHAM COE was born in 1843 and joined the Regiment as a boy in July 1857 and soon after proceeded to India with the 3rd Battalion. He was present in the country during the Mutiny, but owing to having injured his leg was in hospital and did not take part in any of the fighting.

He served with his Battalion in 1864 during the expedition against the Mohmunds, and received the Indian General Service Medal.

His total service with the Regiment was ten years and six months, he left as a Corporal. Upon leaving the Army he was employed on the London, Chatham & Dover Railway, and remained with the Company until he was 70 years of age. Most of the time he was employed at the Crystal Palace High-level Station.

He married a daughter of Sergeant Mitchell of the 3rd Battalion, who served throughout the Mutiny.

He died at Upper Norwood on 18 August 1926, aged 83 years.

RIFLEMAN C. KINCHENTON.

“RIFLEMAN CHARLES KINCHENTON enlisted in the 4th Battalion on 4 December 1857, being the year in which that Battalion was raised. He served thirty-

one years with the Battalion in Malta, Gibraltar, Canada, India, and Burmah, and left the Army in the last-mentioned country, on which occasion he was presented with a silver watch by his comrades, and the band played him out. He received the Afghan War medal with clasp for Ali Masjid, and the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. . . ." He died at Fareham, Hants, in his 94th year.

Rifleman J. O'Brien.

RIFLEMAN O'BRIEN had a fine family record with the Regiment. His father enlisted in The Rifle Brigade in 1826, and was with it for twenty-five years, seeing service at Malta, Corfu, Ionian Islands and Canada. After his discharge he became a Yeoman Warden at The Tower of London, where he remained ten years; he died in 1861.

He had four sons, who, on their father's death became orphans, the two elder ones were army schoolmasters, but the younger ones, aged fourteen and seventeen respectively, at once enlisted into the 1st Battalion by special authority of H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge. In 1861 they proceeded to Canada with the 1st Battalion, where they remained ten years, and saw active service during the Fenian troubles. The two elder brothers died abroad, and the younger one four years ago. All four brothers were born in the Regiment.

The combined services of the family was sixty-five years with the Regiment, two War Medals (Fenian Raid) with four clasps, two Good Conduct and Long Service Medals, and one Meritorious Service Medal.

Rifleman J. O'Brien, a short time before his

death, sent the above particulars to Major Davies, the Secretary of the Club.

After leaving the Regiment he became connected with the silver trade in London. He had been married over fifty years and had celebrated his golden wedding.

He received a Special Campaign pension from Chelsea of 9*d.* per day.

He had a nephew of eighteen who is now a trumpeter in the Royal Artillery.

Rifleman James O'Brien died at his residence, 7 Mill Road Terrace, Burgess Hill, on December 12 1926, aged 84 years, and was buried at the graveyard in Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.

Sergeant C. Feltham.

Sergeant Charles Feltham enlisted in the Regiment in 1900, and was posted to the 4th Battalion. He served with the Battalion during the war in South Africa, and was discharged to the Reserve in 1907, and later joined Section "D" Army Reserve. While on the Reserve he joined the Corps of Commissionaires, and was with them until the outbreak of the late War, when he was called up and was again posted to the 4th Battalion on their return to England from India.

He served with the Battalion in France and Salonica until the Armistice.

He was promoted Sergeant in 1916 and discharged in 1920, having had twelve years with the Colours and seven in the Reserve.

He received the following medals: Queen's South African with three clasps, 1914 Star, General Service Medal and the Victory Medal.

He was killed in a street accident at the end of December, 1926.



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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE. Being the "Annual" of the Regiment, commencing in 1890.

Index for preceding ten years' issues are contained in the volumes for 1899, 1909 and 1919. (Volumes for 1891, '93, '94, '95, '98, and 1910 are out of print.)

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The 1916 Volume of the Chronicle contains the War Records of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions for 1914.

The 1918 Volume contains the War Records of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions for 1914-1915; and the War Records of the Service Battalions for 1915.

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1. The Editor requests that all contributions for the **CHRONICLE** for 1927 may be posted to him *as soon as possible*.

2. All communications to be written on *one side only* of the paper, leaving a *wide margin*.

All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **DUBLIN**, care being taken to spell such names correctly.

All abbreviations which may lead to confusion should be *avoided*.

Dates should be written simply, thus : " 1 April " *not* " April the 1st."

3. When sending photographs for reproduction, the following information should be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one :—

- (a) Number of Battalion (if any).
- (b) Title of subject (name, place, and date).
- (c) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

4. When sending maps for reproduction—

(1) They should be drawn about one-third larger the size required for the **CHRONICLE**.

(2) The north point and an *adequate* scale should be given.

(3) The names of places, etc., should be written *legibly*, so as to admit of the process of reduction.

5. All Contributions to be sent to

Major H. G. PARKYN, O.B.E.,
Editor, **THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE**,
Bargate House,
Southwell Park Road,
Camberley.

